



COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1940

By **STEPHEN ROWLAND**, M.D.Edin., D.P.H.Camb.,
Medical Officer of Health,
School Medical Officer, and
Chief Tuberculosis Officer.

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To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the County Borough of Northampton.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1940, which for statistical purposes embraces a period of fifty-two weeks ended 28th December, 1940. This is the sixty-seventh report of the series.

The report is prepared according to Ministry of Health Circular 2314 of 26th March, 1941, and follows on the lines of its predecessors, but conforming to instructions of the Ministry is not so full as one would like it to be. Problems which might have been discussed at fuller length must be left until after the war.

The birth-rate, 11·9 per thousand of the estimated civilian population, again touched a remarkably low figure, only twice (in 1933 and 1935) having been so low. In passing I would say such figures forbode no good. The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 14·6 and 16·0 for the county boroughs and great towns, and this latter is really the figure with which Northampton's 11·9 corresponds. (*See page 10*).

The death-rate on the other hand was considerably above its normal height, reaching 13·9 per thousand living, the highest rate since 1918 when it was 17·1 caused by the pandemic of influenza. (*See page 10*).

Table A (page 64) giving the vital statistics for the last thirty-five years is worthy of study.

The infantile mortality, 49·0 per thousand live births registered, though still low, was not quite so low as some previous ones. This and the general death-rate were largely influenced by the severe weather conditions which prevailed during the first quarter of the year. (*See pages 30 and 43*).

The " zymotic death-rate " remained low. (*See page 25*).

There were three maternal deaths, giving a rate of 2·06 per thousand total births compared with 2·61 for England and Wales. (*See pages 30 and 48*).

The tuberculosis death-rate at 0·66 is higher than in 1939 and is almost identical with that of England and Wales (0·70). (*See pages 30 and 32*).

When we come to the common infectious diseases, we find there was a rise in the notifications of scarlet fever and diphtheria, but the great feature was the enormous number of cases notified as suffering from

measles—3,400, with only six deaths attributed to this disease, three of these occurring amongst the notified cases. Though the number of cases of diphtheria increased very considerably, the deaths due to this disease only numbered three. (*See* pages 26 and 27).

The bacterial standard of the Borough water supply continued to be high. (*See* page 16).

In spite of the (for us) high death-rate, due to conditions wholly outside our control, I think the sanitary circumstances of Northampton remain satisfactory.

As I said in my report last year, the work for which the staff in the Public Health Department was originally appointed has been seriously curtailed owing to deficiency of staff and by the additional duties thrown upon it by civil defence schemes and emergency medical services. Only those who have had experience of such matters have any idea of the amount of paper in the shape of circulars, etc., received. All this takes up time which might be usefully employed in other ways. It is quite impossible to pretend to remember one-tenth of their contents and any attempt to do so would result in a mental breakdown.

Again I have to thank all the members of my Staff for their assistance and loyal support during a trying period.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Stephen Rowland

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GUILDHALL, NORTHAMPTON.
AUGUST, 1941.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

<i>Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Chief Tuberculosis Officer</i>	..	..	..	STEPHEN ROWLAND, M.D. Edin., D.P.H. Camb.
<i>Tuberculosis Officer</i>	..	..	..	NORMAN B. LAUGHTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare</i>	..	..	..	MRS. MARY T. DAY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
<i>Sanitary Inspectors</i>	..	..	..	W. J. BARKER*† (Chief Inspector and Rat Officer) B. KNOWLES*† (also Inspector of Common Lodging Houses) J. BROWN*† (Meat and Food Inspector) T. L. BOAST*† S. A. TENCH* W. L. MONKS*† (also Inspector of Canal Boats)
<i>Health Visitors</i>	..	..	..	MISS M. E. MOSSEY‡||§ MRS. F. H. SMITH‡||§ MISS F. M. V. BLYTHE BROWN‡|| MISS R. M. BRADY‡||¶ MISS A. E. NORGATE‡||¶ MRS. A. M. WALTON‡||¶ MISS J. H. WOTHERSPOON‡||¶
<i>Tuberculosis Nurse</i>	..	..	..	MISS L. REESE ||
<i>Matrons</i>	..	..	..	MISS M. E. NORMAN||§ (Harborough Road Infectious Diseases Hospital) MISS K. B. STONE||§ (Welford Road Tuberculosis Hospital)
<i>Clerks</i>	..	..	..	A. F. KNIGHT (Chief Clerk) S. J. KNIGHT (Tuberculosis Dispensary) H. T. BOSWELL MISS D. E. ADNITT (Infant Welfare Centre) MISS G. E. WILLS (Infant Welfare Centre) R. A. EMERY R. A. FOLWELL
<i>Removal and Disinfecting Staff</i>	..	..	..	C. H. WILLIAMS A. W. BLASON R. G. A. BRITTEN
<i>Rat-catcher</i>	..	..	..	W. E. J. DUNKLEY

All the above are whole-time Officers. School Medical Staff is not included.

*Holds Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

†Holds Certificate for Inspecting Meat and Other Foods.

‡Holds Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

||General Trained Nurse

§Fever Trained Nurse.

¶Holds Health Visitor's Certificate.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Latitude.....	52° 14' North	Longitude.....	0° 54' West
Height of Guildhall above general mean sea level (in feet)	252		
Area of Borough (in acres) as extended, 1st April, 1932	6,201		
Population :—			
Census 1931 (before extension)	92,341		
Census 1931 (including area added 1st April, 1932)	96,546		
Registrar-General's Estimated Civilian Population for 1940	103,700		
Number of Inhabited Houses :—			
Census 1931	23,141		
According to Rate Books (31st December, 1940)	29,000		
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (Census 1931) ...	24,966		
Rateable Value (31st December, 1940)	£793,932		
Yield of One Penny Rate (31st December, 1940)	£3,100		

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1940

	TOTAL.	M.	F.		
Live Births {	Legitimate	1,178	614	564	} Birth-rate 11·9
	Illegitimate	51	23	28	
	Total	1,229	637	592	
Stillbirths {	Legitimate	40	20	20	} Rate 0·41*
	Illegitimate	3	1	2	
	Total	43	21	22	
Deaths	1,446	722	724	—Death-rate	13·9
Adjusted Death-rate (Areal Comparability Factor 0·96)					13·4
Percentage of Total Deaths occurring in Public Institutions ..					48·3
Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, Childbirth	{ From Sepsis 2 } { From Other Causes 1 }				3
Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age per 1,000 Live Births :—					
Legitimate..	47·2	Illegitimate..	98·0	Total	49·0

	NUMBER.	RATE.
" Zymotic Deaths "	14	0·14
Deaths from Measles	6	0·06
Deaths from Whooping Cough	2	0·02
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	2	†
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	57	0·55
Deaths from Other Tuberculous Diseases	11	0·11
Total Tuberculosis Deaths	68	0·66
Deaths from Cancer	167	1·61
Deaths from Influenza	16	0·15

*33·8 per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births Registered.

†1·4 per 1,000 Live Births Registered.

I.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Population. The Registrar-General estimated the civilian population of the County Borough of Northampton for 1940 to be 103,700, an increase of 7,260 on his estimate for 1939. This figure is not to be taken as the estimate of the mid-year population but rather as the average for the whole year.

The natural decrease of the population, *i.e.*, the excess of deaths over live births, for 1940 was 217, or 2·09 per thousand living. Table 1 (page 53) gives the estimated population and the natural increase or decrease during each of the last ten years.

Births. 1,229 live births (637 males, 592 females) were registered, giving a birth-rate of 11·9 per thousand of the estimated civilian population, compared with 14·6 for England and Wales and 16·0 for the 126 county boroughs and great towns (including metropolitan boroughs). The local birth-rate shewed a decrease of 0·4 per thousand, though the number of births was thirty-nine more than in 1939. Table 2 (page 53) gives the rates for the last decennium compared with those for the country. Fifty-one (4·1 per cent.) of the births were illegitimate.

For calculating infant and maternal mortality, the Registrar-General has supplied a figure of 1,408 births, this figure including births of evacuees (*see* footnote to Table D at the end of this volume).

Stillbirths. Forty-three stillbirths were registered, giving a rate of 0·41 per thousand of the population, compared with 0·55 for England and Wales. The rate expressed per thousand total births (including stillbirths) registered was 33·8; for England and Wales it was 36.

Additional notes on stillbirths appear on page 44.

Deaths. 1,446 deaths (722 males, 724 females) were registered, equal to a death-rate of 13·9, compared with 14·3 for England and Wales and 15·8 for the great towns. Table 3 (page 53) gives the local and national death-rates for the last ten years.

The Northampton death-rate is 2·3 per thousand higher than in 1939 and is the highest since the "Great War." While the considerable increase in the number of deaths in 1940 over those in 1939 largely accounts for the high rate of 13·9, I do not think too much stress should be laid upon the figure as it is calculated on an estimated population, a hypothetical figure at best, and one subject to a considerable margin of error in the times in which we live. The greatly increased number of deaths which occurred in the Borough during 1940 over those in 1939 was largely due to the severe weather during the first quarter of 1940, which carried off a large number of old people.

875 persons, comprising residents and non-residents, died in local institutions, equivalent to 48·3 per cent. of the total deaths. The deaths of non-residents (with the exception of evacuees) were transferred by the Registrar-General to their respective areas, whilst the deaths of Northampton residents which occurred outside the Borough were credited to us as "inward transfers."

150 deaths occurred for which no medical certificates of the causes of death were furnished. These included seventy-seven inquests, seventeen coroner's certificates after post-mortem examinations without inquests, and fifty-six uncertified, or 10·4 per cent. of the nett deaths registered.

The adjusted death-rate for Northampton (calculated by multiplying the crude rate by the Registrar-General's areal comparability factor of 0·96) was 13·4.

Table C at the end of this report, giving the causes of death in different age-periods, was prepared in the Public Health Department from information supplied weekly by the local registrars. The classification agrees closely with the figures received from the Registrar-General on 16th June, 1941.

Social Conditions. Social conditions in the Borough continued to be during 1940 much as they had been during the previous year. The boot and shoe trade, the staple industry of the Town, was fairly well employed. While the building of houses or factories was at a standstill, full employment was found for bricklayers in the erection of shelters under the Local Authority's civil defence scheme. As most of these shelters (practically all the surface ones) had to be taken down and re-erected to make them safe as shelters, work was provided for every bricklayer in Northampton up to the time of writing and beyond.

Unemployment. The Manager of the Local Employment Exchange, Ministry of Labour, has again kindly furnished information regarding unemployment in Northampton, from which the following particulars have been extracted :—

The total live register at the beginning of 1940 was approximately 2,000, of whom 1,600 were men. These figures gradually decreased until the beginning of September, when the total stood at 600.

With the reception of evacuees from London and other parts of the country, the number on the register began to increase until at the end of November the total figure was 1,500, of whom 1,000 were women. From the beginning of December the register began to decrease owing to evacuees returning to their homes or being placed in employment; this continued to the end of the year, when 400 men and 850 women remained on the register.

The number of persons on short time was small during the year and the register was not so much affected by weather conditions as in some previous years. Trade in the Town, generally, was fairly good.

During the week ended 28th December, 1940, nineteen men, on whom depended eight women and three children, received unemployment relief from the Public Assistance Committee.

The Borough Engineer has supplied the following information relating to the principal public works upon which unemployed labour was engaged :—

Upper Mounts widening ;
Whiston Road ;
Wakefield Road ;
Whilton Road ;
Holdenby Road ;
Eastern Avenue ;
The Crescent, Whiston Road ;
Barnwell Road ;
Concrete lining to air raid trenches.

Meteorology. I have again to thank Mr. R. H. Primavesi for supplying the data (*see* Table 4, page 54) from which these notes were compiled.

The total rainfall for the year 1940 was 28·88 inches (3·92 above the average for the thirty-six years 1904-1939 inclusive). November and July were the wettest months with 6·11 and 4·46 inches respectively, whilst the driest were August and June with 0·20 and 1·11 inches. The greatest fall in twenty-four hours occurred on 10th July, when 1·98 inches of rain was measured. The maximum shade temperature recorded was 86·0°F. on 8th June and the minimum, 13·0°F., was registered on 21st January. The number of cold nights, *i.e.*, when the temperature fell to 32°F. (freezing point) or below was sixty-five, as against twenty-three in 1939.

The hours of bright sunshine recorded were 1,500, which is a little above the average for this part of England. The prevailing wind in the Borough was from south-west on 111 days, south-east on 54, north-east on 79, and north-west on 122.

In spite of the heavy rainfall on 10th July no serious flooding occurred.

Other Statistics. The notes on infant and maternal mortality, notifiable and other diseases, housing conditions, and other statistics usually included in the annual report, will be found under the headings referring to these matters.

Attention is also directed to the statistics on page 9 and to Tables A, B, C, and D at the end of this report.

II.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Public Health Officers. A list of the whole-time officers of the Public Health Department on 31st December, 1940, appears on page 8. The list does not include the names of two sanitary inspectors and two clerks on military service, or of two temporary clerks.

The part-time staff connected with the Department remained as given in my report for 1938, page 13.

The staff employed in the school medical service is mentioned in the paragraph dealing with this subject on page 15.

Laboratory Facilities. These remained as in the previous year.

Ambulance Facilities. No additions were made to the normal peace-time ambulances, but an additional vehicle will have to be purchased when we can find a suitable one, owing to the age of our present fleet.

Nursing in the Home. This service remained as in previous years.

Treatment Centres and Clinics. These remained as in the previous year ; the extra clinics commenced in 1939 in connection with the evacuation scheme were deemed to be sufficient.

Municipal Hospitals. Full reports on the four municipal hospitals were given in my reports for 1930 and 1931.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, HARBOROUGH ROAD. No additions or alterations were attempted during the year. (*See also* page 28).

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, WELFORD ROAD. The above remarks also apply to this hospital. (*See also* pages 28 and 35).

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL, MERE WAY. Water from the Corporation mains and electric light were installed in this hospital during the year in view of the possibility of its having to be employed as a relief for the Infectious Diseases Hospital, if that institution be damaged by enemy action. (*See also* page 28).

ST. EDMUND'S HOSPITAL, WELLINGBOROUGH ROAD. No important additions or alterations were carried out here during the year. (*See also* page 28).

Voluntary Hospitals, etc. A description of Northampton General Hospital, Creaton Sanatorium, Manfield Orthopædic Hospital, and Berry Wood Mental Hospital appeared in my survey report for 1930. Additions or improvements have been recorded in subsequent reports.

Poor Law Medical Out-relief. No change was made in this service during the year or in the part-time medical officers. The arrangement continues to work satisfactorily.

Care of Mental Defectives. No changes beyond those mentioned in my report for 1939 were made in this service.

At the end of 1940 there were thirty-nine Borough patients in residence at Bromham House Colony, near Bedford. In addition, fourteen cases were accommodated at other institutions.

St. Edmund's Hospital, which is administered by the Public Assistance Committee as a "mixed institution," is certified under Section 37 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, for the temporary reception of nine medium to low grade mental defectives, of either sex, over the age of sixteen years.

Maternity and Child Welfare. The information required by the Ministry of Health on the services provided under the following heads will be found in Section VII. of this report, dealing with maternity and child welfare, on pages 30 and 31 :—

- (a) Midwives Act, 1936 ;
- (b) Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children ;
- (c) Health Visitors ;
- (d) Child Life Protection ;

- (e) Dental and Orthopædic Treatment ;
 (f) Otorrhœa.

Maternity and Other Nursing Homes. At the end of the year there were seven nursing homes on the register, viz :—

Maternity Homes	2
Mixed Home	1
Homes for Medical and Surgical Cases, etc.	3
Home for Mothers and Babies	1

The last-mentioned institution is St. Saviour's Home, Kingsthorpe, managed by a committee of the Peterborough Diocesan Authorities. It was fully described in my report for 1930.

One of these homes was re-registered during the year for four non-maternity cases. Another was moved to larger premises and registered for eight additional maternity cases (making fourteen). These institutions contain seventy-one beds (including forty-three for maternity cases) and they were inspected at regular intervals by the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, the officer appointed by the Local Supervising Authority to carry out this duty. (*See page 47*).

Five institutions were exempted from registration under Section 192 of the Public Health Act, 1936, viz :—Northampton General Hospital (including Barratt Maternity Home), Margaret Spencer Home of Rest, Manfield Orthopædic Hospital, John Greenwood Shipman Convalescent Home, and Bethany Homestead Nursing Home.

Legislation in Force. A list of the Local Acts and Orders relating to public health in force in the Borough was given on pages 18 to 20 of the 1938 report. The General Adoptive Acts and Byelaws were set out on pages 16 and 17 of the 1939 report.

Blind Persons. At the end of December, 1940, the number of blind persons resident in the Borough was 228, classified as follows :—

- 9 were St. Dunstan's trained men working at home ;
- 1 was in a residential home ;
- 6 were in the County Mental Hospital ;
- 3 were in St. Edmund's Hospital ;
- 3 were undergoing industrial training ;
- 2 were children under school age ;
- 29 were employed in the Workshops, Gray Street ;
- 2 were employed as homeworkers ;
- 2 were employed elsewhere ; and
- 171 were classified as unemployable and were living at home or in lodgings.

During the year, twenty-three persons were examined by the ophthalmic surgeons with a view to being registered under the Blind Persons Act, of whom seven were found to be "not blind." There were still 133 blind evacuees residing in the Borough at the end of 1940.

No action was taken under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as none was considered necessary.

School Medical Service. The Medical Officer of Health, acting as

School Medical Officer in an administrative capacity, keeps the Public Health and School Medical Departments in close touch with each other. The Assistant School Medical Officer, Dr. J. H. Mason, who had held the post since 16th May, 1923, and who had seen thirty years in the school medical service, retired on 5th October, 1940, and was succeeded by Dr. J. M. Mounsey, who commenced duty on 30th September, 1940.

The whole-time staff employed on school medical work comprises one medical officer designated Assistant School Medical Officer, two dentists, three nurses, and four clerks. One ophthalmic surgeon and a radiologist are employed part-time and an ear, nose, and throat specialist is engaged for the removal of tonsils and adenoids.

The average number of children on the registers of public elementary schools during the year was 10,161, the average attendance being 8,475 (83·4 per cent.).

The annual report of the School Medical Officer, prepared according to the requirements of the Board of Education for the Education Committee, is published separately and gives details of the work carried out by the school medical service. (*See also "Schools," page 17*).

Evacuation Scheme. The reception and billeting in Northampton of evacuees—school children, mothers and pre-school children, expectant mothers, and blind persons—was fully explained in my report for 1939.

During 1940 there was an ebb and flow of this floating population, some of all classes returning to their old areas while others sought a safer place, the result being that at the end of the year there remained in the Borough the following :—

School children	7,290
Children under school age	2,800
Expectant mothers	176
Blind and their helpers	180
Teachers	293
Helpers	85
Other adults	3,726
<hr/>	
Total	14,550
<hr/>	

All were under the supervision of the Secretary for Education, who, as I mentioned in my last report, is Chief Billeting Officer for the Borough.

Whether it be due to this exchange of evacuees, or to some other cause, it is the general belief that the ones who remain with us to-day are a more desirable lot than those who invaded Northampton in September, 1939.

Since September there has been a weekly arrival of expectant mothers from London, the number comprising the party varying from thirty-seven to five according to conditions prevailing in London. This weekly arrival, which continues at time of writing, caused some difficulty with billeting, as might be expected, which was overcome by the billeting authority taking three large empty houses and furnishing them as hostels.

A further reference to evacuation is made in Section VII. of this report dealing with maternity and child welfare on page 31.

III.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Water. Reports on the sources, etc., of the Borough water supply appeared in my report for 1939. The average daily consumption of water during 1940 was 2,966,000 gallons.

Samples of water drawn from different points of delivery in the Borough were submitted weekly to Professor R. T. Hewlett and later to Dr. Arthur Davies of the Devonport Pathological Laboratories, Greenwich, for examination. Eighty samples were sent and in each case a satisfactory report was received. I regret to say that Professor R. T. Hewlett, who had examined water samples for us since June, 1933, died on 10th September, 1940, his death being hastened by enemy action. Professor Hewlett was a most accomplished bacteriologist and his help and advice were of very great assistance to us and I felt his loss very deeply. Fortunately we have been able to maintain our relations with the Devonport Laboratories through the kindness of Dr. Arthur Davies, who was associated with Professor Hewlett for very many years.

I may mention again that Northampton's water is both filtered and chlorinated.

Drainage and Sewerage. The sewerage system of the Borough was described in my report for 1933.

The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied the following information regarding drainage work carried out under the supervision of his Department during the year :—

Flood control scheme, St. James' and Far Cotton (contract works).

Rivers and Streams. At no time during the year was the portion of the river Nene which flows through the Borough in such a state as to cause or give rise to any nuisance. Considerable work was carried out with the object of preventing flooding of the lower parts of the Town during periods of abnormal rainfall.

Closet Accommodation. No conversions from pail closets or privies were undertaken nor were any hand-flushed closets fitted with flushing cisterns.

Public Cleansing. In my report for 1930, pages 23 and 24, I gave a short account of the public cleansing as carried out by the Highways Department. New auxiliary plant at the Refuse Disposal Works, West Bridge Depot, was brought into use on 2nd August, 1939. The work was performed efficiently during 1940.

Sanitary Inspection. The work of the sanitary inspectors is summarised in Table 5 (page 55) and Table 6 gives particulars of drainage reconstructions. During the year 2,265 houses were inspected, of which 966 were found to require some attention, with the result that 798 were repaired, 584 were cleansed and whitewashed, while others were dealt with as the conditions required, details of which appear in Table 5.

Shops and Offices. During 1940 the Inspector of Weights and Measures referred twenty-nine of these premises to us for necessary action under subsections (1) and (2) of Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934.

Smoke Abatement. No action was taken in connection with any smoke abatement scheme.

Swimming Baths and Pools. Nine samples of water from public baths were examined by the bacteriologist and pronounced generally to be good samples of bath water.

Eradication of Bed Bugs. The Ministry of Health requires certain information regarding the eradication of bed bugs set out according to a prescribed form :—

- (1) During 1940 traces of bugs were found in twenty-five Council houses, the majority of the cases being of a slight nature.
- (2) The methods of disinfestation employed are :—
 - (a) The use of a spray, the insecticides used being “ Zaldecide ” and “ Clymax ”;
 - (b) Fumigation by means of sulphur candles, *i.e.*, sulphur dioxide gas ;
 - (c) Treatment by means of a blow-lamp. Where found necessary, the woodwork (skirting boards, picture rails, etc.) are removed prior to treatment.
- (3) The furniture of incoming tenants from bug-infested houses is treated before removal to new houses. Soft articles (clothing, bedding, etc.) are disinfested by steam at the Public Health Committee's Disinfecting Station, St. Andrew's Road. Other furniture or articles which would be ruined by steam disinfection are sprayed with insecticide.
- (4) The work of disinfestation is carried out by officers of the Local Authority. Hydrogen cyanide gas has not been used as it is considered too dangerous.
- (5) Supervision or education of tenants is given when Housing Department representatives are treating premises, so as to prevent re-infestation after cleansing.

Schools. The Medical Officer of Health (the nominal School Medical Officer), together with the Assistant School Medical Officer and the sanitary inspectors, kept the sanitary condition of the schools under observation during the year. All the schools are connected with the public water supply.

The incidence of scarlet fever remained low, but diphtheria and measles shewed a considerable increase.

Canal Boats. The annual report under Section 249 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, was dispatched to the Ministry of Health before the appointed date, viz :—21st January. Mr. W. L. Monks, the Canal Boats Inspector, inspected ten boats registered to carry thirty-one adults. The actual number of persons on board was thirteen adults and three children. No infringement of the Act or Regulations occurred during the year. No case of infectious disease was notified. No boat was detained for disinfection. The number of boats on the register believed to be in use is three. No boats were registered during the year.

Common Lodging Houses. At the end of 1940, there were four common lodging houses on the register, viz :—

PREMISES.	ACCOMMODATION (MEN).
52, Broad Street	60
5, St. Andrew's Street	34
38/40, Compton Street	7
31, Mayorhold	15
Total	116

All were old registrations and were visited regularly by Inspector B. Knowles with occasional visits from the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

We have no houses let in lodgings or byelaws dealing with such premises.

Factories. Table 8 (page 58) gives particulars of work done under the Factories Act, 1937. Owing to war conditions and depletion of staff it is not possible to carry on this part of our work as fully as in peace time.

Offensive Trades. No new offensive trades were commenced during the year. At the end of December there were fourteen names on the register, viz :—two tanners, three tripe boilers, one soap boiler and fat melter, one bone dealer, and seven rag and bone dealers. All these trades were carried on with a minimum of nuisance and were kept under supervision by the district sanitary inspectors.

Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc. We have no tent or shack dwellers in Northampton and do not intend to have any. There are no camping sites here.

Premises controlled by Byelaws, etc. Particulars of these, excepting the above-mentioned, will be found in Section V. (pages 22 to 25) dealing with food, as they comprise cowsheds, dairies, bakehouses, slaughterhouses, ice-cream shops, etc.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928. The Chief Sanitary Inspector visited on eighteen occasions establishments where rag flock is used. He took two samples for chemical analysis, one of which complied with the standard laid down in the Rag Flock Regulations, 1912; the other did not, but was not considered sufficiently bad to warrant legal proceedings being taken.

Rat Repression. The Borough Rat-catcher, working under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, continued to make every week a "rat week" and accounted for 2,183 rats. Table 11 (page 60) shews the number of rats known to have been destroyed since the appointment of a Borough Rat-catcher in 1919.

I believe a wrong idea is held by some persons regarding rat repression as we frequently receive letters from occupiers who seem to think it is the duty of the Local Authority to rid their premises of rats, whereas that is

the duty of the occupier. The Local Authority will continue to give advice and help through the rat-catcher on application for his services being made to the Public Health Office.

IV.—HOUSING

Council Houses. The Borough Engineer has supplied the Department with particulars of the progress made under the municipal housing schemes :—

Number of Council houses completed during 1940	94
Total number of houses erected for the Corporation up to 31st December, 1940	4,764

Other New Buildings. In addition to the above, the following private building operations, plans for which had been approved by the Highways Committee, were carried out during the year :—

Houses (private enterprise)	34
Conversion of shops into dwellinghouses	2
Conversion of shop into flats	1
Conversion of dwellinghouses into flats	2
Additions to houses	11
Lock-up shop	1
Offices and shops	1
Conversion of house into hostel	1
Conversion of house into sports club room	1
Club for boys and girls	1
Canteen	1
First aid post	1
Bakehouse	1
Additions to factories and warehouses	12
Additions to church	1
Parochial hall	1
Nurses' home (General Hospital)	1
Alterations and reconstruction of licensed premises	1
Commercial garage	1
Motor-houses	35
Compressor house	1
Sub-station	1
Store sheds	12
Tool sheds	3
Bathroom	1
Water closets	15

Housing Acts. No houses were represented by the Medical Officer of Health under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, and no house was repaired under the provisions of Section 9 of the same Act. Table 7 (page 57) gives the present condition of some houses represented in former years.

The staff made 1,270 visits of house-to-house inspection under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932, and found defects in 618, chiefly want of cleanliness and repairs.

Slum Clearance. This work is in abeyance for the duration of the war.

Public Health Acts. Table 5 (page 55) gives particulars of the work of the sanitary inspectors under these Acts.

No house was certified by the Medical Officer of Health under the terms of Sections 83 or 167 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Prosecutions. No legal proceedings were necessary to enforce the repair of property.

Other prosecutions are dealt with in the paragraphs dealing with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, on page 24 ; Marking and Grading on page 24 ; Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, on page 24 ; and Seizure of Unsound Food on page 23.

Overcrowding. Since the evacuation of 1939, and Northampton being a reception area, it has not been possible to deal with overcrowding as one did in peace times. Every case has to be taken on its merits, the worst being dealt with first.

During the year we received thirty-six applications from landlords, agents, etc., to supply the permitted numbers for 105 houses.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses. While one may not be able to say at the moment there is any marked shortage of houses in the Borough, one is quite safe in saying there will be an acute shortage as soon as peace is declared. The Housing Manager informs me that on 31st December, 1940, there was a waiting list of 1,393 for Council houses, but he considers the figure somewhat unreliable owing to the rapidly changing circumstances and the movement of families.

Housing Statistics. The particulars for 1940 are set out below in the form required by the Ministry of Health :—

1.—*Inspection of Dwellinghouses.*

(1) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,265
(2) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	1,270
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	0
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	966

2.—*Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	430
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3.—*Action under Statutory Powers.*

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	542
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	579
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ..	0

4.—*Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV.—Overcrowding.*

A.—(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	15
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	15
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	123*

B.—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	8
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C.—(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	19*

D.—Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
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E.—Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	†
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*Equivalent number of units = 102 and 17½ respectively.

†See paragraph on "Overcrowding" on page 20.

Other Housing Matters. Reference should be made to Section III. "Sanitary Circumstances" for other information bearing on housing.

The estimated number of inhabited houses in the Borough on 31st December, 1940, was 29,000.

V.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply. The number of milch cows housed in the Borough at the end of 1940 was eighty-four.

Milk in Schools, etc. This scheme, which was fully described in previous reports, held its own during the year. The number of bottles of milk consumed was 1,113,013, of which 134,132 were supplied free.

The National Milk Scheme came into operation locally on 21st July, 1940.

Tuberculosis Order, 1938. Twenty-two samples of milk were examined at the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine for the presence of tubercle bacilli. All were reported negative, *i.e.*, no tubercle bacilli were found.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops. At the end of December, seven cowkeepers, 115 retail dairymen, and seven wholesalers were on the registers. Sixteen of these resided outside the Borough; their premises were inspected by officers of the rural sanitary authorities and passed as fit for the purpose before they were placed on our register. In addition, 193 persons are allowed to sell milk in bottles on conditions fully explained in previous reports. The inspectors made 505 visits to registered premises during which defects were found in four instances. These were afterwards remedied.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938. The following licences under these Orders were in operation at the end of 1940:—

Dealers' licences to use the designation "tuberculin tested":—	
(a) bottling establishments	2
(b) shops and other premises	19
Dealers' licences to use the designation "pasteurised":—	
(a) pasteurising establishments	4
(b) shops and other premises	6
Producer's licence to use the designation "accredited"	1
These licences were held by twenty-one dairymen in all.	

Twenty-two samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination, viz:—two tuberculin tested, five pasteurised sold as such, three pasteurised sold in bottles as ordinary milk, four ordinary milk in bottles, and eight ordinary loose milk.

Both the tuberculin tested milks satisfied the prescribed methylene blue reduction test for cleanliness.

All the pasteurised milks complied with the requirements of the Orders. The average number of organisms per ml. (millilitre) was 646; the highest was 1,200 and the lowest 360.

The three pasteurised sold as ordinary milk contained 1,600, 1,720, and 3,200 bacteria per ml. respectively. Apart from one sample in which the organisms were said to be uncountable, the average count of the remaining eleven ordinary milks was 41,046 per ml., the highest being 270,500 and the lowest 280.

Meat and Other Foods. No change was made in the arrangements for food inspection, etc., which were explained in previous reports. Tables 9 and 10 (pages 59 and 60) give particulars of food condemned.

No meat marking scheme under Part III. of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, is in force in Northampton.

Inspector J. Brown, who had held the post of Meat and Food Inspector in Northampton since August, 1913, retired on superannuation on 31st December, 1940. Mr. Brown was a very conscientious officer of the Corporation and a man of wide experience. His tactful manner enabled him to carry out his duties with a minimum of friction and he was trusted by all who came in contact with him: I feel I am voicing the wishes not only of the members of my own staff but also of the butchers of Northampton, with whom he was so long associated, when I say we all wish him a long and happy retirement. Mr. M. T. Parry, his successor, commenced duty on 8th February, 1941.

Disease in Meat. Table 10 (page 60) gives particulars of carcasses inspected and condemned.

Seizure of Unsound Food. No seizure of meat was made by the officers of the Department. All the meat condemned was voluntarily surrendered to the inspectors by the butchers.

Action was taken against a dairy company for selling a bottle of milk which was unfit for human consumption. Vendors were fined £10 10s. plus £2 2s. costs.

A company was fined £10 for exposing for sale tomatoes which were unfit for human consumption. At the same Court they were also fined £1 for exposing for sale apples not bearing an indication of origin and £1 for a similar offence concerning tomatoes.

Slaughterhouses. As explained in my report for 1939, the Ministry of Food made drastic changes regarding the slaughtering of animals early in 1940 by taking possession of four slaughterhouses, viz:—

No. 1a, Oliver Street (Messrs. Sargeant & Hornby);
No. 8, Regent Square (Messrs. C. W. King & Co., Ltd.);
Northampton Corporation Cattlemarket Slaughterhouse;
Ransome Road (Northampton Co-operative Society, Ltd.).

At the end of the year there were thirty-six slaughterhouses on the register. These are licensed annually under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Owing to the Ministry of Food having taken over the slaughter of cattle, all the slaughterhouses except those used by them were closed during the year.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 and 1935. Under these Regulations, sixty-eight notices of casual slaughter were received during 1940.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. The names of twenty-eight slaughtermen were added to the register, making a total of 178 at the end of the year. These licences will operate until 31st December, 1942.

One man was fined £1 and another was fined ten shillings for slaughtering a bullock and a lamb respectively, without holding a slaughterman's licence under this Act.

Grading and Marking of Foodstuffs. The inspectors continue to carry out the duties imposed by the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, and the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928, and the numerous Orders made thereunder.

A vendor was fined £1 for applying a false trade description to tomatoes.

Bakehouses. At the end of the year there were seventy-eight bakehouses on the register. To these the inspectors paid 197 visits, when nineteen infringements of the Act were discovered and remedied.

Other Premises dealing with Food. This heading includes premises where food is dealt with, other than those already mentioned, *e.g.*, those connected with the manufacture and storage of potted meats, jams, sweets, ice-cream, etc. 1,534 visits of inspection were made.

Under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, the following applications for registration were received during the year:—

Ice-cream	62
Cooked Meat	4

Food Poisoning. Four members of one household were notified under Section 17 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, as suffering from food poisoning. The usual symptoms of food poisoning were present, *viz.*:—abdominal pain, vomiting, and diarrhoea. All the patients recovered under home treatment by their private doctor. No bacteriological examination of the excreta was made as it was considered to be too late when the cases were brought to our notice, nor was any article of food definitely identified as the infecting agent.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938. 300 samples (including 68 informal) were taken by the sanitary inspectors under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. The nature of the samples submitted to the Public Analyst is given in detail in Table 12 (page 61). Fourteen of them (4·7 per cent.) were found to be not genuine. One of these was an informal sample of tincture of iodine, on which no further action was taken. Of the remaining thirteen non-genuine samples, eleven were milks, one a medicine, and one raspberry jam; they were dealt with as follows:—

Sample No. 24. Milk found to be 22·0 per cent. deficient in milk-fat. Vendor fined £2.

No. 25. 23·3 per cent. deficient in milk-fat. Vendor fined £2.

No. 32. 20·0 per cent. deficient in milk-fat. Warned and explanation asked for. Legal proceedings were not instituted, Sampling Officer having joined H.M. Forces.

No. 48. 3·0 per cent. deficient in milk-fat. Two subsequent samples to uphold warranty were genuine.

No. 74. Medicine. Deficient in paregoric and laudanum. Vendor was fined £1.

No. 77. Milk contained 1·9 per cent. of added water. Warned.

No. 92. Contained 6·9 per cent. of added water. Case dismissed.

No. 98. 4·6 per cent. deficient in milk-fat. Warned.

No. 105. 11·6 per cent. deficient in milk-fat. Sample taken from producer (*see* No. 110).

No. 106. 6·6 per cent. deficient in milk-fat. Vendor was fined 5s. 0d.

No. 110. 9·3 per cent. deficient in milk-fat. Case dismissed.

No. 167. 8·6 per cent. deficient in milk-fat. Fined £1.

No. 245. Raspberry jam. This jam, though labelled "raspberry jam," was found to be a mixture in equal parts of raspberry and red currant. Case dismissed.

The average fat content of the 170 samples of genuine milk was 3·72 per cent. and the non-fatty solids 8·72 per cent.

All the milks sent for analysis were examined for the presence of preservative, but none was detected.

Preservatives, etc. No infringements of the Public Health (Preservatives, &c., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1940, came to the notice of the Department during the year.

No action was taken under the Artificial Cream Act, 1929, the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927, or the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

Chemical Work. No change was made in the arrangements for the chemical examinations on behalf of the Department.

Bacteriological Work. This was carried out, as in former years, at Northampton General Hospital and the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine.

Nutrition. No special work relating to nutrition was attempted.

Shell-fish and Watercress. No change was made either regarding the sources of supply or the means of dealing with these articles of food.

VI.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

"Zymotic Deaths." During 1940 fourteen deaths were ascribed to the so-called "zymotic diseases," giving a "zymotic death-rate" of 0·14 per thousand living, compared with 0·09 for 1939. These deaths are classified below :—

	NUMBER OF DEATHS.	DEATH- RATES.
Diarrhœa (under two years)	2	0·02
Diphtheria	3	0·03
Enteric Fever	0	0·00
Measles	6	0·06

Scarlet Fever	1	0·01
Smallpox	0	0·00
Whooping Cough	2	0·02

Each of these diseases is dealt with separately in the next two or three pages.

Measles. 3,400 notifications of measles were received, a record for the Borough. The attack-rate was thus 32·79 per thousand, compared with 10·24 for England and Wales. Deaths ascribed to measles numbered six, giving a rate of 0·06, that for the country being 0·02. Of what, if any, practical use the notification was I cannot say, as we were quite unable to deal with the cases: no serum was used in connection with them. That the disease was of a mild nature is shewn by the fact that we only had six deaths, compared with 140 in 1915, and of these only three were amongst notified cases.

Whooping Cough. Sixty notifications of whooping cough were received, giving an attack-rate of 0·58 per thousand of the population, against 1·34 for the country. Two deaths were certified as due to this disease, giving a death-rate of 0·02, the same as for England and Wales.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis. Only two children under two years of age died from enteritis, giving a death-rate from this cause of 1·4 per thousand live births registered, compared with 4·6 for England and Wales.

Influenza. Influenza is not notifiable. Sixteen deaths were ascribed to this disease, giving a death-rate of 0·15 (the same as in 1939), compared with 0·32 for England and Wales.

Cerebro-spinal Fever. As is usual in war time, there was an increase in this disease, fifty-seven notifications being received (twenty-nine males and twenty-eight females) ranging in ages from three months to fifty-eight years. The attack-rate was 0·55, compared with 0·32 for England and Wales, but allowance must be made for the fact that eighteen of the cases were from out of Town. Five were military cases and six were evacuees. Five deaths were certified as due to this disease.

Encephalitis Lethargica. One notification of this disease was received three days after the death of the patient, a woman of forty-nine years of age.

Human Anthrax. One case of human anthrax was reported during the year, a Town resident employed in a local tannery. He was a moderately severe case and was in the General Hospital for six weeks and away from work for sixteen weeks.

Enterica. Eleven notifications of this disease were received, giving an attack-rate of 0·11; that for England and Wales was 0·07. All the patients recovered. Three suffered from typhoid fever and eight from paratyphoid B. Only three were Borough residents.

Dysentery. We received one notification relating to dysentery in a man who suffered from the disease in the Middle East during the last war

and has since suffered from relapses, and has received treatment in several hospitals. On this occasion he was treated at home by his panel doctor.

Erysipelas. Sixty-five notifications of erysipelas were received, giving an attack-rate of 0.63, compared with 0.33 for the country. No deaths were attributed to this cause.

Chickenpox. This disease is not notifiable. In the returns furnished weekly by head teachers 997 cases or suspected cases were reported amongst school children.

Vaccination. The same arrangements as outlined in the past were continued regarding vaccination. From the returns rendered by the Vaccination Officers it appears that of 1,708 infants whose births were registered in the Borough during 1939, only 129 were successfully vaccinated, equal to 7.6 per cent.

During 1940, no vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Smallpox. No case of smallpox or suspected smallpox came to the notice of the Department during 1940.

Scarlet Fever. We received 219 notifications of scarlet fever, compared with ninety-eight during 1939. The attack-rate was 2.11; for England and Wales it was 1.63. 140 cases were removed to the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital, Harborough Road, where forty-one were, after a period of observation, found to be not suffering from scarlet fever. One death was ascribed to this disease, giving a rate of 0.01, while for England and Wales it was 0.00.

Diphtheria. 187 notifications of diphtheria were received (against sixty-three in 1939), giving an attack-rate of 1.80, compared with 1.16 for England and Wales. The rise in the incidence of the disease commenced during the late autumn and continued well into 1941. 170 cases (including seven transferred from the General Hospital) were treated at Harborough Road Hospital where, after a period of observation, twenty-three were found to be not suffering from diphtheria. Four other cases were treated at the General Hospital throughout their illness. Three deaths were ascribed to this disease (two at the Harborough Road Hospital and one at home), giving a death-rate of 0.03, compared with 0.06 for England and Wales.

282 phials of antitoxin (each of 8,000 units) were issued free to general practitioners in the Borough on application to the Public Health Department at a cost of £89. In addition, 240 phials of A.P.T. (200 of 0.5 c.c. and 40 of 1 c.c.) and 34 phials of T.A.F. (each of 1 c.c.) were also issued free to practitioners in connection with the immunisation campaign which commenced towards the end of the year.

Pneumonia. 220 notifications of pneumonia were received (nearly twice as many as during the previous year), giving an attack-rate of 2.12, as against 1.20 for England and Wales. Thirty-eight were classified as following influenza and forty-seven as broncho-pneumonia. Eighty-

eight deaths were certified as being due to this disease, viz :—twenty-nine lobar, fifty-one broncho-pneumonia, and eight post-influenzal.

Borough Hospitals. INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, HARBOROUGH ROAD. A full description of this hospital appeared in my report for 1930. Table 14 (page 62) gives statistics for 1940. The highest number of patients under treatment at any one time was eighty-six on several days in December, when full capacity was reached according to the Ministry of Health standard of 144 square feet per bed. On the other hand, there were as few as four patients during one period in June. (*See also* page 13).

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, WELFORD ROAD. Full particulars of this hospital were given in my report for 1930. Further reference is also made on pages 13 and 35.

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL, MERE WAY. A considerable amount of work was carried out in connection with this hospital, which has remained closed for ten years, in order to make it available at short notice in case of forced evacuation of the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Electric light was installed in place of inefficient oil lamps. A water supply from the Borough mains was installed and the hospital was connected with the Borough main sewerage system. A little internal alteration was also made enabling two bathrooms to be fitted in the old building. The Committee purchased fifty folding bedsteads and eighty-three mattresses. (*See also* page 13).

ST. EDMUND'S HOSPITAL, WELLINGBOROUGH ROAD. No additions or alterations were made to this hospital during the year. The female infirmary continued to be used as an emergency maternity home for evacuee expectant mothers from London and other evacuation areas. (*See also* pages 13 and 31).

Puerperal Pyrexia. Fifty-five notifications of puerperal pyrexia were received, including twenty-six cases from out of town not notified in their own areas. This gives an attack-rate of 37·80 per thousand total births; for England and Wales it was 11·96. Fifty-one cases were treated at the General Hospital. Six were doctors' cases, eight occurred in the practice of midwives, while thirty-six were in institutions. One case died.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Only three notifications of this disease were received and in each case vision was unimpaired. One was an out-of-town child treated at the General Hospital.

Venereal Diseases. 119 Borough residents received treatment for the first time at the Special Clinic for venereal diseases at Northampton General Hospital, under the combined scheme worked in conjunction with the County Councils of Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire. The

classification of these new cases was as follows :—

CONDITION.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Syphilis	17	15	32*
Gonorrhœa	34	9	43*
Other than Venereal	27	17	44
Totals	78	41	119

(*Fourteen male and thirteen female syphilis cases and one male gonorrhœa case were of more than one year's standing).

Six syphilis (one male and five female) and twenty-three gonorrhœa (seventeen male and six female) patients, including persons under treatment at the commencement of the year, carried out the full courses of treatment recommended by the specialists in charge of the Clinic and were discharged after final tests of cure.

On the other hand, seventeen syphilis patients (all males) and eleven gonorrhœa patients (ten males and one female) ceased attending before completion of treatment or before final tests as to cure were made.

The above figures, when compared with the corresponding ones for 1939, do not shew any increase in venereal disease due to war-time conditions. It has been unnecessary, therefore, to increase the number of clinics in the Borough.

The total attendances made by Borough patients at the out-patient clinic were 2,158 and 410 days were spent in hospital by patients.

In the treatment of syphilis, 719 doses of approved arsenobenzene compounds (stabilarsan or sulfarsenol) were administered and also 1,049 doses of other preparations.

In connection with the scheme, 1,126 specimens were examined by the Pathologist at a cost of £260 18s. 0d. ; 594 specimens were on behalf of the Treatment Centre, 458 for hospitals and other institutions, and 74 for local practitioners.

The Borough Council makes an annual grant of £23 to the British Social Hygiene Council for propaganda purposes.

Three deaths were certified as due to syphilis.

Cancer. My annual report for 1930 contained a survey of the cancer problem as it affected Northampton during the past forty years and I do not think I shall have anything to add to it during the present war.

The number of deaths in Northampton ascribed to cancer during 1940 was 167, giving a local death-rate from this cause of 1·61, while for England and Wales it was 1·72.

Prevention of Blindness. The information required by the Ministry of Health will be found under the heading "Blind Persons" on page 14.

Tuberculosis. The report of the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. N. B. Laughton, the twenty-second of the series, is printed as Appendix I. on pages 32 to 42. No change was made in the working of the anti-tuberculosis scheme during the year. The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer continued to give assistance to the military authorities.

The total tuberculosis death-rate in Northampton for 1940 was 0·66 (respiratory 0·55 ; other forms 0·11), which is higher than that of the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 0·70 (respiratory 0·59 ; other forms 0·11).

Bacteriology. No change was made regarding the facilities for the bacteriological examination of clinical material, water, milk, etc. Table 16 (page 63) gives particulars of clinical bacteriology.

Disinfection and Disinfestation. Table 15 (page 62) shews the number of articles stoved at the Disinfecting Station, St. Andrew's Road, for disinfection and disinfestation.

VII.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

General Remarks. The twentieth annual report of the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare on the work of that Department will be found in Appendix II. on pages 43 to 52.

During the year, Dr. E. F. Bebbington, who had held the position of Assistant Medical Officer since 1st December, 1928, was replaced by Dr. Mary T. Day, who commenced duty on 14th October. Nurse E. C. Agar resigned and Nurse J. H. Wotherspoon, who succeeded her, commenced duty on 29th April.

Infant Mortality. The infantile death-rate, while still low, is a little higher than the one for 1939. For Northampton the rate was 49·0 per thousand live births registered, as against 55 for England and Wales and 61 for the great towns. The all-round rise in the rate was probably due to the severe weather during the first quarter of the year, the very young and the very old both being much under the influence of the weather. The sixty-nine infant deaths which occurred during 1940 are classified by cause and age in Table D at the end of this report.

Maternal Mortality. There were three maternal deaths in the Borough during the year (two from sepsis and one from other causes) giving a maternal death-rate of 2·06 per thousand total births (sepsis 1·37 ; other puerperal causes 0·69). For England and Wales the maternal mortality was 2·61 (sepsis 0·79 ; other puerperal causes 1·82).

Toddlers. Children aged one to five years continued to receive the care and attention of the Committee through the agency of the health visitors and special clinics.

Midwives Act, 1936. Under the provisions of Section 6 of this Act, the Minister of Health made an Order prohibiting unqualified persons from acting as maternity nurses for gain, within the Borough, as from 1st August, 1940.

Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children. No change was made in these provisions, which were described on page 18 of my report for 1930.

At the end of the year there were seven registered nursing homes in the Borough, of which one is a mixed home for medical, surgical, and maternity cases, two are registered for maternity only, one is a home for mothers and babies, and three are registered for the admission of aged and infirm persons. (*See also page 14*).

Health Visitors. The number of whole-time health visitors employed by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee at the end of the year was seven (*see* list on page 8).

(*See also* paragraph on "Home Visitation" on page 44).

Child Life Protection. The health visitors continued to act as child protection visitors. All the guardians carried out their duties satisfactorily. (Statistics appear on page 48).

Dental and Orthopædic Treatment. No change was made regarding this work. (*See* paragraphs on pages 48 and 45).

Otorrhœa. This condition in pre-school children is treated by arrangement at the School Clinic as formerly. During the year, thirty-five such cases made 244 attendances.

Milk for Mothers and Children. The old scheme of the "Milk Committee" for supplying milk to mothers and pre-school children was superseded by the National Milk Scheme, under auspices of the Ministry of Food, which came into force locally on 21st July. I think it is working satisfactorily. (*See also* paragraph on "Milk" on page 48).

Evacuation Scheme. The arrangements for the reception of expectant mothers and children under five years of age under the Government evacuation scheme was described in my last report (pages 44 and 45). By the end of 1939 the flood had ceased and it was not until 20th September, 1940, that it recommenced to such an extent that from 20th to 27th September we had received 137 expectant mothers. From that date the women arrived at weekly intervals in parties varying in number from five to thirty-seven. From 20th September to the end of the year we received 364 expectant mothers, the billeting of which presented some difficulty which was overcome by taking large empty houses as hostels. In addition to the women who came under the Government scheme, 184 others came to Northampton privately and registered with the Maternity and Child Welfare Department. During the year, 248 women were delivered in St. John's Emergency Maternity Home, Weston Favell, under the management of the Northamptonshire County Council, and 141 in St. Edmund's Hospital. As with the previous evacuation in September, 1939, a large amount of extra work was thrown on the Department and was carried out very successfully by all concerned, including the members of the Voluntary Committee, who gave valuable help.

Voluntary Workers. The Voluntary Committee continued to give their time and experience, especially at the weekly "centres," an account of which is given in the report of the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare on page 45.

See Appendix III. (page 53) for the usual statistical tables in connection with the Medical Officer of Health's report.

Appendix I. (page 32) deals with the work of the Tuberculosis Department and Appendix II. (page 43) with the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT OF THE CLINICAL TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1940

HEALTH CLINIC,
2, HAZELWOOD ROAD,
NORTHAMPTON.
JULY, 1941.

To the Medical Officer of Health and Chief Tuberculosis Officer.

SIR,

I beg to submit my report on the anti-tuberculosis scheme for the year 1940.

Your obedient Servant,

N. B. LAUGHTON.

Notifications. During the year, 121 persons were notified as suffering from tuberculosis. Of these, 89 were pulmonary and 32 non-pulmonary.

The disposal of these patients is shewn in Table T7 (page 42) and their age groups in Table T8 (page 42).

Deaths. The number of deaths and the death-rates from tuberculosis per thousand of the population in 1940 were as follow :—

	No. of Death-Deaths. rates.	
Respiratory Tuberculosis	57	0.55
Other Forms	11	0.11
Totals	68	0.66

The death-rate has risen, being 0.44 the previous year. It is to be expected, from experience in the last war, that a rise should occur under present conditions, and there are indications of a general trend upwards.

Revision of Register. Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, the names of twenty-two notified persons were removed from the register in 1940, these consisting of :—

- (a) Seven in whom the diagnosis had not been established, and
- (b) Fifteen where the patient might be regarded as having recovered.

Particulars of the cases were submitted to the Medical Officer of Health who decided as to their suitability for deletion under one of these groups.

On 31st December, 1940, there were 558 cases on the Medical Officer of Health's register, 401 being pulmonary and 157 non-pulmonary.

X-ray Examinations. The amount of radiography done was nearly a third more than that of the previous year. This was due to some extent to examination of evacuees and of men sent by the National Service Medical Board, but more to the increasing number of patients, apart from these, sent by doctors for the purpose of diagnosis. 1,043 screen examinations were carried out and 547 photographs taken, a total of 1,590.

Artificial Pneumothorax. This form of collapse therapy takes a prominent place in treatment, and after patients leave hospital or sanatorium it is continued at the Health Clinic. 34 patients were treated, inductions and refills numbering 902. A full collapse, or nearly so, was obtained in about half the cases, and a moderately good but effective result got in all but three of the remainder. Treatment was discontinued in six instances. In two of these a successful termination had been reached, in three the presence of adhesions did not permit of collapse being effectively maintained, and the remaining case (an evacuee) returned to London. At the end of the year, twenty-nine (86 per cent.) were fit for remunerative work (or housework in case of some women) and five (14 per cent.), of whom two were still in hospital, were unfit for employment. In view of these good results it is interesting to note the extent of disease existing when the patients were treated—20 per cent. were early, 75 per cent. had reached an intermediate stage and 5 per cent. were advanced. In thirty of the thirty-four patients the sputum, originally positive (*i.e.*, containing tubercle bacilli), became negative, or disappeared altogether. In three, tubercle bacilli continued to be present and one case had no sputum at any time.

Extra Nourishment. During the year, forty-nine grants of extra nourishment were made and twenty-six patients benefited. Owing to war conditions, the issue of butter (or margarine) and eggs has been very much limited.

Park Workers. Ten men and one woman have been employed under this scheme. The health of two broke down to such an extent that they had to come off the scheme. Six others were off work with illness for varying periods. Two men were taken on, and at the end of the year the number employed was ten men and one woman.

Housing. The importance of good housing in tuberculosis needs no emphasis. The influx of evacuees has added somewhat to difficulties and risks. In December, 1940, the number of tuberculous persons living in Council houses was 172.

Care Work. The need for care work by the Tuberculosis Care Committee has become specially necessary under war conditions. During the past year the sum of £110 was spent in providing clothing, food and Christmas parcels, and in affording assistance to households in need. A special report on the Committee's work has been issued by the Honorary Secretary, Miss I. M. Chick.

Health Clinic. The increasing tide of work at the Health Clinic has not slackened. As an indication of this may be mentioned a 37 per cent. increase in the number of patients attending and a 30 per cent. rise in the number of X-ray examinations. It became quite impossible to cope with the essential work of this department, and in June it was arranged for Dr. M. O'Connor to give part-time medical assistance. At the same time nursing and clerical help was obtained, also on a part-time basis.

The premises at No. 2, Hazelwood Road, were not designed as a clinic when taken over for this purpose in 1914. With the increasing work and augmented staff it has become still more difficult to work satisfactorily with the ill-adapted accommodation. Another undesirable feature is the continuous noise from greatly increased traffic along Derngate, a large proportion of which consists of motor coaches and heavy vehicles.

A summary of the work at the Health Clinic is given below :—

Attendances :—

Total number	2,545
--------------------	-------

Patients attending :—

Males	554
-------------	-----

Females	405
---------------	-----

————	959
------	-----

Average number of attendances per patient	2.7
---	-----

Contacts :—

Total number of examinations	108
------------------------------------	-----

Individuals examined	94
----------------------------	----

Of these, 6 were subsequently notified.

Examinations for diagnosis at request of general practitioners :—

Total number of examinations	426
------------------------------------	-----

Individuals examined	303
----------------------------	-----

35 of these were found to have active tuberculosis.

Visits by Tuberculosis Officer to patients and their homes ..	235
---	-----

TUBERCULOSIS VISITOR. Visits made by the Tuberculosis Nurse were as follow :—

Investigation in cases of :—

Pulmonary tuberculosis	82
------------------------------	----

Other forms	32
-------------------	----

Deaths	11
--------------	----

————	125
------	-----

Re-visits and other investigations	769
--	-----

Total	894
-------------	-----

In addition to these investigations, the Tuberculosis Nurse attended at all clinics and assisted in special treatment (*e.g.*, artificial pneumothorax) carried out there.

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS. The results of laboratory examinations carried out at the Clinic (including those of specimens from Welford Road Hospital) are given below :—

Cases investigated	523
Results of bacteriological examinations for tubercle bacilli in sputum, urine, etc. :—	
Positive	122
Negative	588
	—— 710

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS :—

Films	547
Screenings	1,043
	—— 1,590

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX :—

Refills	771
Patients treated	31

Welford Road Hospital. The average number of beds occupied daily was 25·8. Treatment is based on the fundamental principles of physical and mental rest (especially in the early stages) under healthy, open-air conditions, with an ample and nutritious diet. Artificial pneumothorax is used where likely to be beneficial and the results have been very satisfactory. Emphasis is laid on instruction to patients with respect to the disease, as this has proved of the greatest value in the prevention of relapse.

War conditions have caused some difficulty in the question of diet, though not so much as might be expected. A more serious problem has arisen, however, in the shortage of nursing and domestic staff, not only in obtaining these but in keeping them for any appreciable time. A floating staff necessarily leads to lack of both stability and efficiency. The constant threat of its depletion below the minimum requirements is detrimental to the administration of a hospital of this size, and the shortage has caused at times a strain on the existing staff that would be felt much less in a larger institution. Reliance has had to be placed to a great extent on nursing agencies. Domestic service has consisted chiefly in the employment of daily workers, living out. However much the effort made to overcome such difficulties they are bound to have some repercussion on the foremost purpose of the hospital, *i.e.*, the treatment and welfare of patients. The most inadequate accommodation and amenities for nurses and maids that has existed for so many years have not been the least of factors making it difficult to hold a permanent staff. The provision of modern wards is also long overdue. It is hoped that after the war steps will be taken to remove these handicaps which hinder the effort to bring about recovery from the disease.

No constructional alterations were carried out at the hospital with the exception of the erection of a surface air-raid shelter, built in compartments, sufficient for the accommodation of patients other than stretcher cases. Provision was made for dealing with possible results of raids and the staff received the necessary instruction. A night-

watchman was employed and the hospital incorporated in the local fire-fighting scheme for the area in which it stands.

A summary is given below of particulars respecting the treatment of patients at Welford Road Hospital :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining at end of 1939	10	10	20
Admitted	26	21	47
Treated	36	31	67
Discharged	17	15	32
Died	6	2	8
Remaining at end of 1940	13	14	27
Condition on discharge :—			
Quiescent			10
Much improved			14
Improved			5
No material improvement			3
Worse			0
Average number of days in hospital		205 (7 months)	
Average gain in weight			13 lbs.
Highest weight gained			45 lbs.
One lost weight to a slight extent.			
Ages of patients		13 to 50 years	
Result of sputum examinations for tubercle bacilli :—			
Admitted with sputum T.B.+			24
Number of these discharged with sputum T.B.+			12
Number of these discharged with T.B.— or no sputum			12
Admitted with sputum T.B.— or no sputum			8
Number of these discharged with T.B.— or no sputum			8
Number of these discharged with sputum T.B.+			0
Artificial pneumothorax treatment :—			
Patients treated in hospital			8
Number of inductions and refills			131

Creton Sanatorium. Below are the data with reference to the patients treated at Creton Sanatorium in 1940 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining at end of 1939	5	6	11
Admitted	12	5	17
Treated	17	11	28
Discharged	8	7	15
Died	0	2	2
Remaining at end of 1940	9	2	11
Condition on discharge :—			
Quiescent			3
Much improved			7
Improved			3
Worse			2

Manfield Orthopædic Hospital. Particulars of cases treated at Manfield Orthopædic Hospital and Shipman Convalescent Home are as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining at end of 1939	4	4	8
Admitted	1	1	2
Treated	5	5	10
Discharged	3	2	5
Died	0	0	0
Remaining at end of 1940	2	3	5
Condition on discharge :—			
Quiescent			2
Much improved			1
Improved			1
Worse			1

Other Institutions. One patient was maintained at Lord Mayor Treloar's Cripples' Hospital, Alton ; one at Burrow Hill Sanatorium Colony, Frimley ; one at the Victoria Home for Invalid Children, Margate ; one at the Leonard Stewart Foster Home, Otham ; one at the Frimley Hospital Sanatorium, Frimley ; and two at the Papworth Village Settlement, Cambridge.

Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925. It was not necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, which relate to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1936. There was no case of compulsory removal to hospital, under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

TABLE T1. NORTHAMPTON, 1940.

TUBERCULOSIS. CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES.

CLASSIFICATION.	NOTIFIED CASES.			DEATHS OF CASES NOT NOTIFIED.		
	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Pulmonary :—						
Lung and Pleura	58	31	89	4	2	6
Larynx	—	—	—	—	—	—
	58	31	89*	4	2	6*
Meninges and Brain	3	1	4	2	3	5
Peritoneum and Intestines	2	2	4	1	1	2
Bones and Joints	2	1	3	—	—	—
Cervical Glands	12	6	18	—	—	—
Other Organs	1	2	3	—	—	—
Totals	78	43	121	7	6	13

*A total of 95 fresh cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

TABLE T2. NORTHAMPTON, 1940.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS INVESTIGATIONS. DURATION OF ILLNESS.

PERIOD.	NOTIFIED CASES.	DEATHS OF CASES NOT NOTIFIED.	TOTAL.
Under 6 months	25	2	27
Over 6 months and under 1 year	19	—	19
Over 1 year and under 2 years	13	—	13
Over 2 years and under 3 years	5	—	5
Over 3 years and under 4 years	5	—	5
Over 4 years and under 5 years	—	—	—
Over 5 years	14	—	14
Unascertained	8	4	12
Totals	89	6	95

TABLE T3. NORTHAMPTON, 1940.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS INVESTIGATIONS. SEX AND STATE.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Single	20	17	37
Married	33	14	47
Widowed	2	—	2
Unascertained	7	2	9
Totals	62	33	95

TABLE T4. NORTHAMPTON, 1940.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS INVESTIGATIONS. DEGREE OF HOME
ISOLATION FOUND.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number having separate Bedrooms	21	10	31
Number having separate Beds only	1	1	2
Number having no Isolation	17	11	28
Number in Institutions	17	10	27
Unascertained	6	1	7
Totals	62	33	95

TABLE T5. NORTHAMPTON, 1940.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS. PERIOD ELAPSING BETWEEN NOTIFICATION
AND DEATH.

PERIOD BETWEEN NOTIFICATION AND DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
(1) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :—			
Not notified	3	1	4
One month	10	1	11
1—6 months	6	4	10
6—12 months	1	2	3
12—18 months	3	1	4
18—24 months	1	1	2
2—3 years	3	1	4
3—4 years	2	1	3
4—5 years	1	3	4
5 years and over	8	4	12
Totals	38	19	57
(2) TUBERCULOSIS OTHER THAN PULMONARY :—			
Not notified	2	4	6
One month	2	1	3
6—12 months	—	1	1
5 years and over	1	—	1
Totals	5	6	11

See footnote to Table T8.

TABLE T6. NORTHAMPTON, 1940.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. OCCUPATIONAL INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY.

OCCUPATION.	New Cases.	Deaths Registered	OCCUPATION.	New Cases.	Deaths Registered
Shoe Operatives :—			Labourer	4	4
(a) Clicker	5	4	Leather Dresser ..	2	2
(b) Laster	3	—	Leather Warehouse-	—	2
(c) Finisher	3	—	man	1	1
(d) Roughstuff and			Licensed Victualler..	1	—
Pressman	2	—	Lift Foreman	1	—
(e) Warehouse and			ex-Marine	1	—
General	3	5	Market Superintend-	1	—
(f) Female Worker	7	1	ent	1	—
	23	10	Mechanic	—	1
Art Student	1	—	Nursemaid	1	—
Blouse Machinist ..	1	1	Physician	1	—
Bookbinder	1	—	Plasterer	1	—
Bookbinder's Packer	—	1	Platelayer	1	—
Bottle Washer	—	1	Plumber	—	1
Bricklayer	1	1	Porter	1	—
Café Proprietor	1	—	Printer	1	—
Cattle Drover	1	1	Railway Engine		
Carpenter	1	—	Driver	—	1
Carter	1	—	School Child	5	2
Charwoman	1	1	Secretary	1	—
Clerk	6	5	Shop Assistant	1	2
Dress Designer	1	1	ex-Soldier	6	—
Dressmaker	1	—	Tailoress	—	1
Engineer's Fitter ..	1	—	Toy Maker	2	—
Errand Boy	1	—	Traveller	2	2
Gas Meter Inspector	—	1	Window Cleaner	1	—
Greengrocer	—	1	No Occupation	4	5
Hospital Nurse	—	1	Not Ascertained ..	3	—
House Decorator	—	1			
Housekeeper	1	—			
Housewife	11	7	Totals	95	57

TABLE T7. NORTHAMPTON, 1940.
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. DISPOSAL OF NOTIFIED CASES.

CLASSIFICATION.	NUMBER.	PER CENT.
Received Residential Treatment at :—		
Creaton Sanatorium .....13	63	70·8
Welford Road Hospital .....38		
Northampton General Hospital 6		
St. Andrew's Hospital 2		
Berry Wood Mental Hospital 2		
Papworth Village Settlement 2		
Residential Treatment not considered necessary..	11	12·4
Too ill for removal	9	10·1
Refused Residential Treatment	6	6·7
Totals	89	100·0

TABLE T8. NORTHAMPTON, 1940.
TUBERCULOSIS. AGE GROUPS FOR NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
1–5 years	2	—	7	6	2	—	2	2
5–10 years ..	1	1	4	—	1	—	—	1
10–15 years ..	2	1	6	2	1	—	2	1
15–20 years ..	6	5	2	—	1	2	—	—
20–25 years ..	11	7	1	—	4	3	1	—
25–35 years ..	12	8	1	3	8	7	—	—
35–45 years ..	18	5	1	1	9	4	—	—
45–55 years ..	5	4	—	1	3	2	—	—
55–65 years ..	3	1	1	1	6	1	—	—
65 and upwards	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
Totals	62	33	23	16	38	19	5	6

Four (7·0 per cent.) of the fifty-seven deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system and six (54·5 per cent.) of the eleven deaths from other forms of tuberculosis were of cases not notified. Reference should also be made to Table T5.

See also remarks of Medical Officer of Health on pages 29 and 30.

APPENDIX II.

**REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER FOR
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE FOR THE YEAR 1940**

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,

I beg to submit herewith my report on the maternity and child welfare work in the Borough for the year 1940.

Your obedient Servant,

MARY T. DAY.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE,
DYCHURCH LANE, NORTHAMPTON.

JUNE, 1941.

Staff. The permanent staff of the Department consists of one Assistant Medical Officer, seven health visitors, and two clerks. Their time is wholly devoted to work connected with maternity and child welfare. Changes in the personnel were caused by the appointment, as from 14th October, of Dr. Mary T. Day as Assistant Medical Officer, in place of Dr. E. F. Bebbington, and the resignation of Miss E. C. Agar, one of the health visitors, who was replaced by Miss J. H. Wotherspoon as from 29th April.

Infant Mortality. The number of infant deaths was sixty-nine, seventeen more than in 1939. The infant mortality-rate was 49·0 per thousand live births registered, which is below the current rate of 55 for England and Wales (*see* Table M1, page 50), but is the highest local rate for five years.

Hitherto, premature birth has usually been the cause of the greatest number of infant deaths, but in 1940 this was not so. Thirteen infants died owing to prematurity, seven less than in 1939. Bronchitis and pneumonia accounted for the largest number of deaths (twenty-three) as against seven in 1939.

The infant deaths are classified by cause in Table M2 (page 50) and in more detail according to cause and age in Table D at the end of this volume.

Notification of Births. The birth-rate for 1940 was 11·9, compared with 12·3 for 1939 and 14·6 for England and Wales.

1,229 live births and forty-three stillbirths were registered. 1,760 live births and seventy-seven stillbirths were notified, making a total of 1,837 (*see* Table M3, page 50). Table M4 shews the sources of notification.

1,338 births were investigated by the health visitors; thirty-one of these were non-notified and 101 were evacuees. They also visited forty-six other births but no information was available; this figure includes thirty-three evacuees. The remaining births occurred either in larger houses,

or the mothers, resident outside the Borough, came into the Town for their confinements and returned home later.

Investigation disclosed that fifty-five babies were born prematurely, twenty-one less than in 1939.

In addition to these figures, the health visitors also investigated 120 evacuee births which occurred at St. John's Hospital and were afterwards billeted in the Borough.

Stillbirths. The number of stillbirths notified was seventy-seven, fifteen less than last year. Thirty of the seventy-seven were County cases, born and notified in the Borough.

Forty-seven stillbirths were investigated by the health visitors, who also visited one which was non-notified. Twice as many stillbirths occurred amongst multiparæ as amongst primiparæ and of these more than half had six or more children. Four of the stillbirths were twins and in four cases there were foetal abnormalities. Disease of the mother (including toxæmia) was associated with ten stillbirths and accidental trauma with four. Fifteen stillbirths were associated with abnormal deliveries due to uterine inertia, malpresentations, and hæmorrhage: five were due to extended breech presentations which with adequate ante-natal care should have been prevented. Only six of the stillbirths were premature.

Home Visitation.

Visits to Expectant Mothers :—

First Visits	386
Total Visits	834

Visits to Children under One Year of Age :—

First Visits	1,404
Total Visits	7,360

Visits to Children from One to Five Years of Age :—

Total Visits	12,488
--------------------	--------

The health visitors paid 21,813 visits during 1940. This number includes all the visits enumerated above and also extra visits, viz :— to houses where a stillbirth had occurred or a baby under one year had died, and to all cases of puerperal pyrexia, ophthalmia neonatorum, pneumonia, etc., in women and children.

Ultra-violet Ray Treatment. Ultra-violet ray treatment was continued with the usual exception of the summer months. Children can make full use in summer of natural sunlight, which is to be preferred, in most instances, to artificial light treatment. Twenty-five children were on the books at the beginning of 1940 and forty-seven new cases were admitted to the clinic during the year, the total attendances being 636. The children were chiefly suffering from rickets and marasmus and most of them benefited from the treatment. Thirty ceased treatment during the year and forty-two were still under treatment at the end of December.

Manfield Orthopædic Hospital. Four beds are maintained, when occupied, at Manfield Hospital. At the beginning of January two patients were under treatment. During the year seven were admitted to the hospital suffering from general orthopædic conditions and one to the John Greenwood Shipman Convalescent Home. One patient was taken over by the Education Committee from 29th May when he reached the age of five years, four were discharged, the average length of stay being ninety-one days, and five cases were still under treatment at the close of the year.

Welfare Centres—Statistics. There was an increase in the number of children under one year of age who attended at the centres for the first time. There was also an increase in their total attendances but a decrease in the attendances of children from one to five years of age.

Table M5 (page 51) gives the average attendances and consultations at the eleven centres in the Town. The total average attendance of mothers per week was 547, against 555 in 1939; of babies and toddlers 609, against 635 in 1939.

The number of attendances at all centres during the year was as follows :—

(a) By Children under One Year of Age	13,875
(b) By Children between the Ages of One and Five Years	11,636

The attendance of children per session at all centres during 1940 averaged 55. In 1939 the figure was 64.

The number of children who attended at the centres for the first time during the year was :—

(a) Children under One Year of Age	1,155
(b) Children between the Ages of One and Five Years	561

The number of children who were in attendance at the centres at the end of the year was :—

(a) Children under One Year of Age	877
(b) Children between the Ages of One and Five Years	1,379

Voluntary Work. The Northampton Maternity and Infant Welfare Voluntary Association reports a satisfactory year's work for 1940. The attendance at the infant welfare centres has been good, but the social and educational work has inevitably suffered under war conditions. The usual talks to the mothers have been suspended and, in addition, three centres (Abington Avenue, Kingsthorpe, and Doddridge Memorial) have been affected by the military occupation of their premises.

At the annual meeting on 23rd May, 1940, Dr. Stella Churchill gave a much appreciated address on "War Conditions of the Young Mother."

"Baby Week" was held in June and celebrated by a special "afternoon" in each of the centres, with an exhibition of the mothers' competition work and suitable demonstrations and addresses. Among the subjects chosen were war-time economies, war-time cookery, care of the eyes, orthopædics, air raid precautions, etc.

The Voluntary Association has taken its part in the National Food Campaign. Centre mothers attended cookery demonstrations at St. Giles' Street building and at the College of Technology ; and at the Food Exhibition at the Town Hall, the Association was responsible for the toddlers' food stall, which was highly commended by the opener, Miss Helen Burke.

The National Savings Campaign is also supported by the Association. Savings groups have been formed in the centres and considerable sums are collected weekly.

The Association has again assisted in the Government evacuation scheme. Its members have been responsible for the reception of expectant mothers at the St. Giles' Street building, have prepared refreshment on their arrival, and supplied cars and drivers for transport to the billets. Members have also helped with the Red Cross distribution of clothes to evacuees, and Mrs. Davis, a committee member, gives assistance at the special centre for evacuees.

The newly-appointed Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, Dr. Mary T. Day, has attended several meetings of the Voluntary Committee. Her interest in, and co-operation with, its work has already been of great value, and the Committee feel sure that her guidance and advice will greatly strengthen the work of the Association.

Two centres (Abington Avenue and Broadmead) entered for the National Parentcraft Competitions ; both centres gained several honours certificates and good places in the final list of competing centres.

The death of Councillor Mrs. A. A. Adams, J.P., for many years Chairman of the Statutory Committee, is a great loss to the Association. Her advice and help were always at its service and her zeal and enthusiasm a constant source of inspiration. Her loss is irreparable, but the Association is glad to feel assured that they can look with equal confidence to her successor, Councillor Mrs. H. M. Nicholls, for sympathy and interest in their work.

Toddlers' Clinic. The clinic organised specially for toddlers (one to five years of age) is held on two Tuesdays in each month. Attendances at this clinic are included in the figures under the (b) headings in the paragraphs on page 45. Cases are referred to this clinic only by doctors and health visitors.

Dr. Emily H. Shaw is the Medical Officer for the toddlers' clinic. Until November she also conducted a toddlers' session once a month at Abington Avenue Centre in addition to the ordinary sessions held there every Thursday.

Eighty-five new cases were seen at the clinic during the year and the total attendances made were 252.

Midwives. Thirty-three midwives notified their intention to practise. The Queen's Institute of District Nursing employed ten of these at different times and twelve were attached to St. Edmund's Hospital. The Inspector of Midwives paid twenty-two visits to midwives practising independently for the purposes of inspection. She also paid five visits of inspection to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. Medical aid was

summoned by a midwife under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1918, in 259 cases.

The Queen's nurses attended 544 cases (as maternity nurses or midwives) during 1940.

Maternity Homes. There are seven nursing homes in the Town, three of which may admit maternity cases only. One (St. Matthew's Nursing Home) is registered for maternity, medical, and surgical cases. Eighteen visits of inspection were paid to the nursing homes by the Assistant Medical Officer.

The Local Authority maintains no maternity home. An arrangement is in operation whereby expectant mothers, who are abnormal cases and are found to require institutional treatment at the time of confinement, are treated in the Barratt Maternity Home. 117 cases (including eight evacuees) were admitted in 1940. Normal and necessitous cases are sent into St. Edmund's Hospital. Twenty-five women were admitted during 1940.

Ante-natal Work. The Council provides and maintains one ante-natal clinic (three sessions per week—two for Borough cases and one for evacuees) at St. Giles' Street Centre. In addition an ante-natal clinic is held at the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

Eighty-five sessions for Borough cases were held at the St. Giles' Street Clinic and were attended by 191 expectant mothers (including fourteen still attending from 1939), making 468 attendances altogether. In addition, twenty-two sessions were held for evacuee expectant mothers; 228 patients made 536 attendances.

At the Queen's Institute of District Nursing 802 attendances were made by 429 expectant mothers in eighty-three sessions.

280 patients (including 141 evacuees) who attended the Borough clinic (1939-1940) had babies born in 1940. There was no maternal death in 1940 amongst mothers attending this clinic.

Doctors and midwives generally send their patients to the ante-natal clinic by appointment and in each case a report is forwarded to the doctor or midwife concerned.

Cases in which operative measures may be thought necessary are seen by a consultant by appointment or in emergency. Ten cases under this category were dealt with during 1940.

A post-natal clinic has been held once a week since November. There were eight sessions and twenty-four women attended. Ante-natal and post-natal cases were also seen and advised at the welfare centres during the year.

A post-natal clinic is also held at the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. There were eighteen sessions during 1940 attended by eighty-eight women, each making one attendance. Thus the average attendance per session was 4.9.

Doctors' Bills. In certain circumstances the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee undertakes the payment of doctors' and midwives' bills. A scale was adopted in October, 1935, fixing the proportion to

be recovered from patients according to their means. Instalments and any outstanding debts in connection with these bills are collected by a member of the staff of the Housing Department.

Dental Treatment. As in previous years, children under school age and pregnant and nursing mothers may be treated by the School Dental Officer. Two sessions each week are set apart for this. Payment for treatment is made to the Dental Clinic direct, or later by instalments at the Central Building or at the welfare centres.

Bills amounting to just under £33 were sent to eighteen patients. Over £62 was collected on these accounts and those outstanding from previous years. Nearly £10 was collected in small fees for which no bills were issued. Table M6 (page 52) shews the numbers dealt with and the forms of treatment.

Milk. Applications for free milk were considered each week by the Milk Sub-Committee until 21st July, when the National Milk Scheme was brought into operation in the Borough. 1,146 applications were dealt with, of which 912 were granted and 234 refused. 62,011 pints of pasteurised milk were supplied at a cost of just over £787.

The Committee still have power to grant a supplementary milk supply on medical grounds. A small quantity of milk was supplied under this category during 1940.

Dried milk is sold at St. Giles' Street Centre : the following tabulation shews the number of pounds sold :—

" Cow and Gate " full cream	8,066
*" Cow and Gate " half cream	44
*" Cow and Gate " Hemolac	228
" Trufood "	432

*since November, 1940.

" Trufood " is also sold at certain of the other welfare centres, through the Voluntary Association.

Puerperal Pyrexia. Fifty-five cases of puerperal pyrexia, including twenty-six non-residents, were notified. Fifty-one were treated at the General Hospital and four at home. One case died.

Maternal Deaths. Three maternal deaths occurred amongst Northampton women in 1940. One was due to septic abortion and two to toxæmia. In both these latter cases the deaths may be partly attributed to the inadequate ante-natal care the patients received.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Three cases of ophthalmia were notified, two of which were Northampton babies. Both cleared up completely with treatment at home. In neither case was a swab taken. (See Table M7, page 52).

Diarrhœa and Enteritis. Two babies under the age of two years died from diarrhœa and enteritis. The rate was 1·4 per thousand live births registered, compared with 4·6 for England and Wales.

Child Life Protection. The Maternity and Child Welfare Department administers Sections 206 to 220 of the Public Health Act, 1936,

relating to foster-children. These children are supervised until they reach the age of nine years. The number of persons receiving children for reward on the register at the end of the year was forty-four ; these had charge of sixty-two children. It was not necessary to obtain any legal order or take any proceedings under the Act during 1940.

Evacuation Scheme. Regular parties of expectant mothers arrived in Northampton and were received at St. Giles' Street Centre. Between September and the end of the year 364 arrived, of whom 278 were for confinement at St. John's Hospital and eighty-six at St. Edmund's Hospital. In addition, 184 unofficial expectant mothers registered at the centre. In order to provide ante-natal care for these mothers a special weekly clinic was started on 16th September.

Evacuee mothers and babies were visited in their billets by the health visitors and attended the various infant welfare centres. From November a weekly infant welfare clinic was held for evacuees.

TABLE M1. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON, 1931-1940.
INFANT MORTALITY IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNIUM.

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
England and Wales	66	65	64	59	57	59	58	53	50	55
Northampton	70.6	64.3	45.1	45.8	50.2	39.9	47.6	46.6	41.7	49.0

TABLE M2. NORTHAMPTON, 1936-1940.
INFANT MORTALITY. CAUSES OF DEATH*.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	1	4	7	2	6
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	8	14	8	7	23
Congenital Malformations	5	6	8	9	5
Convulsions	2	—	—	2	2
Diarrhoea, Enteritis, and Gastritis	1	3	5	2	2
Measles	1	2	—	—	2
Premature Birth	20	20	17	20	13
Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	2
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1	1
All Other Causes	10	8	11	9	13
TOTAL DEATHS	48	57	56	52	69
TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	1204	1197	1203	1247†	1408†
INFANT MORTALITY	39.9	47.6	46.6	41.7	49.0

*See also Table D at end of Report.

†These figures were supplied by the Registrar-General for the special purpose of calculating infant and maternal mortality.

TABLE M3. NORTHAMPTON, 1940.
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS REGISTERED AND NOTIFIED.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number of Live Births Registered	637	592	1229
Number of Stillbirths Registered	21	22	43
Total Number of Births Notified	940	897	1837
Number of Live Births Notified	903	857	1760
Number of Stillbirths Notified	37	40	77

TABLE M4. NORTHAMPTON, 1940.
NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS. SOURCES OF NOTIFICATION.

	NUMBER.	PER CENT.
Medical Practitioners	184*	10·0
Certified Midwives	1617	88·0
Parents and Others	36	2·0
Totals	1837	100·0

*Includes 103 also notified by Midwives.

TABLE M5. NORTHAMPTON, 1940.
MATERNITY AND INFANT WELFARE CENTRES. STATISTICS.

CENTRE.*	DAY OF MEETING.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PER WEEK.				Average Number seen by Doctor per Session.
		Mothers (incl. Expectant Mothers).	Babies.	Toddlers.	Total Babies and Toddlers.	
Abington Avenue ..	Thursday ..	46	21	33	54	16
Broadmead	Monday	83	50	41	91	17
Doddridge Memorial	Tuesday	56	36	26	62	19
†Evacuee	Thursday	46	38	10	48	31
Far Cotton	Monday	35	20	21	41	19
Kingsley Park	Monday	40	29	15	44	19
Kingsthorpe	Tuesday	52	33	27	60	21
St. Edmund's	Friday	54	34	25	59	17
St. Giles' Street ..	Wednesday ..	36	23	15	38	15
St. Giles' Street ..	Thursday ..	35	20	22	42	17
St. Sepulchre's	Wednesday ..	64	41	29	70	21
	Totals	547	345	264	609	212

*A Toddlers' Clinic was also held (see page 46).

†Opened on 7th November, 1940.

TABLE M6. NORTHAMPTON, 1940.
SUMMARY OF DENTAL OPERATIONS.

NATURE OF OPERATION, ETC.	MOTHERS.	CHILDREN.	TOTALS.
Patients seen	55	205	260
Patients treated	33	187	220
Number of attendances	216	352	568
Teeth extracted	162	484	646
Administrations of local anæsthetic	52	230	282
Fillings	45	—	45
Linings	37	—	37
Teeth treated with nitrate of silver	3	622	625
Dressings	14	23	37
Scalings and cleansings	4	3	7
Artificial plates and re-makes ..	20	—	20
Plate repairs	7	—	7
Teeth on plates and repairs ..	249	—	249
Other operations	9	—	9
Completed	24	130	154
Partly completed, continued to 1941	5	2	7

TABLE M7. NORTHAMPTON, 1940.
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM. ANALYSIS OF CASES NOTIFIED, WITH
ULTIMATE RESULT.

CASES NOTIFIED.	TREATED.		ULTIMATE RESULT.			
	AT HOME.	IN HOSPITAL.	VISION UN- IMPAIRED.	VISION IMPAIRED.	TOTAL BLINDNESS.	DIED.
3	2	1*	3	—	—	—

*This case was admitted to Northampton General Hospital from
the County.

See also Section VII. of Medical Officer of Health's report (pages 30 and 31).

APPENDIX III.

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE 1. NORTHAMPTON, 1931-1940.

NATURAL INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNium.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	LIVE BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	NATURAL INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-).	INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) PER 1,000.
1931	92970	1233	1091	+142	+1.53
1932	96730	1244	1108	+136	+1.41
1933	96630	1152	1091	+ 61	+0.63
1934	96550	1180	1096	+ 84	+0.87
1935	96700	1155	1051	+104	+1.08
1936	96300	1204	1209	— 5	—0.05
1937	96360	1197	1217	— 20	—0.21
1938	96540	1203	1071	+132	+1.37
1939	96440	1190	1155	+ 35	+0.36
1940	103700	1229	1446	—217	—2.09

TABLE 2. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON, 1931-1940.

BIRTH-RATES IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNium.

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
England and Wales	15.8	15.3	14.4	14.8	14.7	14.8	14.9	15.1	15.0	14.6
Northampton	13.3	13.0	11.9	12.2	11.9	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.3	11.9

TABLE 3. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON, 1931-1940.

DEATH-RATES IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNium.

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
England and Wales	12.3	12.0	12.3	11.8	11.7	12.1	12.4	11.6	12.1	14.3
Northampton (Crude	11.8	11.6	11.3	11.4	10.9	12.6	12.6	11.1	11.6	13.9
Adjusted*	11.3	11.1	10.8	10.9	10.4	12.1	12.1	10.7	11.2	13.4

*See explanation on page 11.

TABLE 4. NORTHAMPTON, 1940. METEOROLOGICAL DATA.

MONTH.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE.						DIRECTION OF WIND.				BRIGHT SUNSHINE.	
	Total inches.	Greatest in 24 hours.		Days on which 0.01 in. or more fell.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		No. of Nights at or below 32 deg. F.	SW. Quadrant including W. Days.	SE. Quadrant including S. Days.	NE. Quadrant including E. Days.	NW. Quadrant including N. Days.	Hrs.	Mins.
		Depth.	Date.			Deg.	Date.	Deg.	Date.							
January ..	2.74	1.02	26	11	38.60	48.0	7	13.0	21	28	3	9	11	8	56	10
February	2.38	0.50	18	17	36.65	54.0	{ 23 27	24.0	13	14	6	9	11	3	15	30
March	1.99	0.66	17	14	43.21	61.0	11	27.5	7	7	19	0	5	7	113	40
April	2.55	0.95	30	17	49.27	71.5	22	30.5	11	3	7	8	4	11	98	30
May	1.98	0.63	29	13	56.39	75.0	25	41.5	13	0	7	3	12	9	210	0
June	1.11	0.38	23	5	63.41	86.0	8	50.0	{ 26 27	0	2	7	10	11	262	55
July	4.46	1.98	10	22	61.37	81.0	2	46.0	29	0	16	3	1	11	186	30
August ..	0.20	0.07	10	4	62.52	83.0	31	44.0	24	0	6	1	6	18	199	50
September	1.18	0.70	22	10	56.72	84.0	4	39.0	26	0	13	0	1	16	160	45
October ..	2.73	0.90	16	19	49.97	63.5	5	32.0	12	1	7	7	11	6	91	10
November	6.11	1.32	3	18	43.82	57.0	{ 2 3	27.5	30	1	19	3	0	8	67	15
December	1.45	0.28	29	15	38.78	53.0	16	24.5	13	11	6	4	7	14	37	35
Year 1940	28.88	1.98	July 10	165	50.06	86.0	June 8	13.0	Jan. 21	65	111	54	79	122	1499	50

TABLE 5. NORTHAMPTON, 1940.

SUMMARY OF ROUTINE WORK OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

	Number of Inspections, etc.	No. at which Nuisances, Defects, etc., were Found.
1.—Total Number of Inspections and Visits	17468	
2.—Number of Premises at which Nuisances were Found		1085
3.—Total Number of Houses Inspected	2265	966
4.—Number of these Houses Repaired		798
5.—Number of these Houses Cleansed and Whitewashed		584
6.—Number of Houses Cleansed after Certificate of M.O.H. (Secs. 83 and 167, P.H.A. 1936)		0
7.—Number of First Visits made in consequence of Complaints by Residents	571	438
8.—Notices Served	903	
9.—Drains :—		
Tested by Smoke Test	14	11
Tested by Volatile Test	9	2
Tested by Water Test	1	0
Exposed under Sec. 48, P.H.A. 1936	2	2
Drains reported choked		127
Drains reconstructed		14
Drains repaired		37
Bath, lavatory, or sink waste pipes dis- connected from drains		0
New pans fixed to closets		38
Indoor soil pipes abolished		0
Closets supplied with flushing apparatus		2
10.—Contraventions of Byelaws :—		
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance		0
Animals kept in contravention of Byelaws ..		0
Accumulations of manure, etc., at :—		
(a) Houses		3
(b) Other premises		6
Other contraventions		0
11.—Other Nuisances :—		
Overcrowding in houses		8
Yard pavings re-laid or repaired		121
Spoutings repaired or renewed		255
New slop sinks fixed		36
Houses supplied with town water		0
Chimney observations	25	7
Miscellaneous nuisances		388

Continued on next page.

TABLE 5.—*continued.*

	Number of Inspections, etc.	No. at which Nuisances, Defects, etc., were Found.
12.—Factories Act—Inspections of:—		
Factories with mechanical power	202	26
Factories without mechanical power	33	5
Other premises	82	9
Outworkers' Premises	70	0
13.—Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops:—		
Number of Inspections	505	4
Number of New Registrations	13	
14.—Bakehouses—Number of Inspections	197	19
15.—Slaughterhouses:—		
Number of Inspections	1597	6
16.—Other Premises where Food is Manufactured, Stored, or Exposed for Sale—Number of Inspections	1534	6
17.—Food and Drugs Acts—Number of Samples sent to Public Analyst	300	14
18.—Infectious Diseases—Visits to Infected Houses:—		
(a) First visits for investigation	1125	
(b) Weekly visits to secure isolation	182	
(c) Visits to control disinfection	277	
19.—Number of Visits for Inspection of:—		
(a) Schools	12	3
(b) Public Lavatories	84	0
(c) Van-dwellers	6	3
(d) Cinemas, etc.	13	2
(e) Restaurant Kitchens, Teashops, etc.	26	0
(f) Shops	30	12
(g) Offensive Trades	22	3
20.—Houses Inspected under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932:—		
Number of Houses Inspected	1270	618
Defective Houses Repaired		533
Houses Cleansed and Whitewashed		466
21.—Houses Unfit for Human Habitation reported to M.O.H. under Housing Act, 1936:—		
(a) Section 9	0	0
(b) Section 11	0	0
(c) Section 12	0	0
(d) Section 25	0	0

TABLE 6. NORTHAMPTON, 1940.
RECONSTRUCTION OF DRAINS.

SITUATION OF PREMISES.	NO. OF HOUSES.
Bailiff Street, 11, 12, 31, 33, 35	5
Billing Road, 71, 72, 73	3
Great Russell Street, 24	1
Overstone Road, 30, 32, 34, 36	4
Semilong Road, 37	1
Total	14

TABLE 7. NORTHAMPTON, 1938-1940.

HOUSING ACT, 1936. HOUSES REPRESENTED DURING 1938 AND 1939.
SUBSEQUENT ACTION AND CONDITION AT THE END OF 1940.

HOUSES.	DATE OF		REMARKS.
	Representations.	Demolition Orders.	
Wellingborough Road, Abington Cottages, 9, 10, 11, and 12	13-4-38	—	Nos. 9 and 11 vacant; Nos. 10 and 12 occupied. Scheme for reconditioning approved by Town Council on 6-1-41.
Scarletwell Street, 8	12-4-39	—	Occupied. Action postponed on account of war.
Wellington Street, 52	12-4-39	31-7-39	Vacant. Not demol- ished ; further action postponed.

TABLE 8. NORTHAMPTON, 1940.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1.—*Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health.*

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	INSPIC- TIONS.	WRITTEN NOTICES.	OCCUPIERS PROSE- CUTED.
Factories with mechanical power ..	202	26	—
Factories without mechanical power ..	33	5	—
Other Premises under the Act (in- cluding works of building and en- gineering construction but not in- cluding outworkers' premises) ..	82	9	—
Totals	317	40	—

2.—*Defects found.*

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS			No. OF DEFECTS IN RESPECT OF WHICH PROSECU- TIONS WERE IN- STITUTED.
	FOUND.	REMEDIED	REFERRED TO H.M. INSPECTOR	
Want of cleanliness (s. 1)	17	17	—	—
Overcrowding (s. 2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (s. 3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (s. 4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (s. 6)	1	1	—	—
Sanitary conveniences { insufficient	1	1	—	—
{ unsuitable or				
{ defective	14	14	—	—
(s. 7) { not separate for				
{ sexes	1	1	—	—
Other offences	6	6	—	—
Totals	40	40	—	—

Continued on next page.

TABLE 8.—*continued.*

3.—*Outwork in unwholesome premises (s. 111).*

NATURE OF WORK.	INSTANCES.	NOTICES SERVED.	PROSE- CUTIONS.
Wearing Apparel— Making, etc.	—	—	—

TABLE 9. NORTHAMPTON, 1940.

UNSOUND FOOD VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED.

NATURE OF FOOD.	WEIGHT.			
	TONS.	CWT.	QR.	LB.
Beef, home killed	37	14	1	24
Beef, imported	—	3	0	15
Mutton, home killed	4	4	1	26
Mutton, imported	—	—	2	26
Offal	8	19	3	3
Pork, home killed	6	15	2	22
Veal, home killed	—	13	3	16
Bacon	1	1	0	1
Fish	—	16	2	16
Fruit	2	13	2	25
Sausages	—	5	0	15
Vegetables	—	3	0	16
Total	63	11	3	9

Also 2,856 tins of food, 621 rabbits, 7 pork pies, 5 ducks, 4 hares, 2 tins of cream, 1 can of cream, and 1 case of eggs.

There were 1,378 surrenders and 2 seizures (*see page 23*) of unsound food.

TABLE 10. NORTHAMPTON, 1940.
CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	CATTLE, EX- CLUDING COWS.	COWS.	CALVES.	SHEEP AND LAMBS.	PIGS.
Number killed (if known)		NOT	KNOWN		
Number inspected	NO	REC	ORD	KE	PT
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis :—</i> Whole carcasses con- demned	7	29	18	219	38
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	501	307	17	365	64
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affect- ed with disease other than tuberculosis ..	?	?	?	?	?
<i>Tuberculosis only :—</i> Whole carcasses con- demned	27	52	3	—	44
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	72	146	—	—	283
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	?	?	?	?	?

TABLE 11. NORTHAMPTON, 1919-1940.
NUMBER OF RATS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BY THE
OFFICIAL RAT-CATCHER.

YEARS.	NUMBER OF TAILS.
1919-1920 (fifteen months)	3,377
1921-1925	16,168
1926-1930	14,002
1931-1935	17,071
1936	3,126
1937	3,792
1938	2,073
1939	2,143
1940	2,183
Total	63,935

TABLE 12. NORTHAMPTON, 1940.
FOOD AND DRUGS. SAMPLES TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS.

NATURE OF SAMPLE.	FORMAL SAMPLES.		INFORMAL SAMPLES.	
	TOTAL NUMBER.	NO. NOT GENUINE.	TOTAL NUMBER.	NO. NOT GENUINE.
Aspirin Tablets	—	—	1	—
Baking Powder	—	—	3	—
Butter	2	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil	—	—	1	—
Cheese	2	—	4	—
Cheese and Tomato Spread	—	—	1	—
Cheese Spread	—	—	1	—
Cocoa	—	—	2	—
Cooking Fat	2	—	—	—
Custard Powder	—	—	1	—
Dripping	5	—	—	—
Fish Cake	—	—	1	—
Fish Paste	—	—	6	—
Flour (self-raising)	—	—	1	—
Ginger Cake	—	—	1	—
Glycerine	—	—	2	—
Ground Almonds	—	—	2	—
Ground Ginger	—	—	2	—
Honey	—	—	4	—
Jam	9	1	2	—
Jelly (table)	—	—	6	—
Lard	1	—	—	—
Lemonade Crystals	—	—	2	—
Lemon Squash	1	—	—	—
Liquorice Powder	—	—	4	—
Margarine	4	—	—	—
Marmalade	3	—	—	—
Meat Paste	—	—	2	—
Medicine	1	1	1	—
Milk	181	11	—	—
Mustard	—	—	3	—
Olive Oil	—	—	1	—
Pepper	—	—	2	—
Potted Meat	4	—	1	—
Rice	2	—	1	—
Sago	—	—	2	—
Sausages	2	—	—	—
Suet	—	—	2	—
Sugar	2	—	—	—
Sulphur Tablets	—	—	1	—
Tea	4	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	—	—	5	1
Vinegar	7	—	—	—
Totals	232*	13	68*	1

*A total of 300 samples, 14 of which (4·7 per cent.) were found not to be genuine.

TABLE 13. NORTHAMPTON, 1940.
ENTERICA, SCARLET FEVER, AND DIPHTHERIA.

Diseases.	Notifica- tions.	Attack- rates per 1,000.	Deaths.	Death- rates.	Fatality.	Numbers removed to Hospital.	Removal rates per cent.
Enterica	11	0·11	0	0·00	0·0	11*	100·0
Scarlet Fever	219	2·11	1	0·01	0·5	140†	63·9
Diphtheria	187	1·80	3	0·03	1·6	174‡	93·0

*Nine admitted to Northampton General Hospital and two to Harborough Road Hospital.

†All to the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital, Harborough Road.

‡170 to Harborough Road Hospital (including seven first treated at the General Hospital) and four to the General Hospital only.

TABLE 14. NORTHAMPTON, 1940.
BOROUGH INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, HARBOROUGH ROAD.
CASES UNDER TREATMENT.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enterica	Whooping Cough.	Others*	Totals.
Remaining at end of 1939 ..	9	10	—	7	—	26
Admitted during 1940	145	181	19	1	27	373
Discharged during 1940	132	133	17	8	27	317
Died during 1940	1	2	2	—	—	5
Remaining at end of 1940 ..	21	56	—	—	—	77

*Includes sixteen German measles, seven measles, two erysipelas, and two chickenpox.

TABLE 15. NORTHAMPTON, 1940.
NUMBER OF ARTICLES DISINFECTED BY STEAM MONTH BY MONTH AT
THE DISINFECTING STATION, ST. ANDREW'S ROAD.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
736	710	728	752	1994	2066	1196	580	731	1145	1462	1090	13190

TABLE 16. NORTHAMPTON, 1940.

CLINICAL BACTERIOLOGY. NUMBER OF SUSPECTED CASES IN WHICH EXAMINATION WAS MADE AND THE NUMBER AND NATURE OF THE REPORTS RECEIVED IN CONNECTION WITH THESE.

DIPHTHERIA— Throat and Nose Secretions.	TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVERS— Dreyer's Tests, etc.			TUBERCULOSIS— Sputum, Urine, etc.			OTHER CONDITIONS.			TOTALS.									
	No. of Suspected Cases.	Reports received.			No. of Suspected Cases.	Reports received.			No. of Suspected Cases.	Reports received.									
Positive.		Negative.	Total.	Positive.		Negative.	Total.	Positive.		Negative.	Total.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.					
991	415	1356	1771	43	31	62	93	523	122	588	710	58	58	0	58	1615	626	2006	2632

The above Table does not take into account the reports made in connection with the venereal diseases scheme.

TABLE A.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.

Vital Statistics during 1940 and Previous Years.

Year.	Total Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Non-residents registered in the District.	Residents not registered in the District.	Under One Year.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Number.	Rate.
1906	88610	1985	1985	22.4	1108	12.5	77	22	240	120.9	1061	12.0
1907	88915	1956	1956	22.0	1209	13.6	98	37	235	120.1	1151	12.9
1908	89223	2043	2043	22.9	1192	13.4	93	32	198	96.9	1131	12.7
1909	89534	1957	1957	21.9	1332	14.9	84	46	215	109.9	1294	14.5
1910	89843	1900	1900	21.1	1177	13.1	84	36	209	110.0	1129	12.6
1911	90152	1930	1931	21.4	1240	13.8	86	46	250	129.5	1200	13.3
1912	90467	1932	1935	21.4	1172	13.0	120	45	140	72.4	1097	12.1
1913	90793	1868	1868	20.6	1233	13.6	114	61	175	93.7	1180	13.0
1914	91123	1854	1857	20.4	1331	14.6	133	55	164	88.3	1253	13.8
1915	91123	1748	1754	19.2	1562	17.3	109	83	236	134.5	1536	17.0
1916	93709	1883	1893	20.2	1206	14.0	116	58	127	67.1	1148	13.3
1917	91932	1466	1471	16.0	1217	14.8	128	86	128	87.0	1175	14.2
1918	90884	1316	1313	14.4	1426	17.6	122	81	121	92.2	1385	17.1
1919	92653	1432	1411	15.2	1301	14.6	137	54	116	82.2	1218	13.7
1920	92950	2318	2248	24.2	1137	12.3	130	40	166	73.8	1047	11.3
1921	92300	1924	1881	20.4	1022	11.1	123	65	124	65.9	964	10.4
1922	92950	1697	1646	17.7	1108	11.9	116	54	86	52.2	1046	11.3
1923	93230	1723	1662	17.8	1177	12.6	140	49	95	57.2	1086	11.6
1924	93800	1591	1534	16.4	1143	12.2	149	42	80	52.1	1036	11.1
1925	93970	1531	1471	15.6	1229	13.1	167	54	98	66.6	1116	11.9
1926	93740	1393	1309	14.0	1163	12.4	174	75	72	55.0	1064	11.4
1927	93260	1362	1281	13.7	1248	13.4	170	46	78	60.9	1124	12.0
1928	94270	1366	1308	13.9	1204	12.8	207	63	70	53.5	1060	11.3
1929	94180	1332	1249	13.3	1269	13.5	226	50	66	52.8	1093	11.6
1930	93460	1334	1224	13.1	1217	13.0	193	48	69	56.4	1072	11.5
1931	92970	1307	1233	13.3	1243	13.4	205	53	87	70.6	1091	11.8
1932	96730	1326	1244	13.0	1265	13.2	207	50	80	64.3	1108	11.6
1933	96630	1236	1152	11.9	1277	13.2	236	50	52	45.1	1091	11.3
1934	96550	1298	1180	12.2	1344	13.9	289	41	54	45.8	1096	11.4
1935	96700	1301	1155	11.9	1311	13.6	298	38	58	50.2	1051	10.9
1936	96300	1419	1204	12.5	1448	15.0	298	59	48	39.9	1209	12.6
1937	96360	1518	1197	12.4	1465	15.2	302	54	57	47.6	1217	12.6
1938	96540	1556	1203	12.5	1294	13.4	283	60	56	46.6	1071	11.1
1939	96440	1704	1190	12.3	1458	14.7	368	65	52	41.7	1155	11.6
1940	103700	1847	1229	11.9	1812	17.5	418	52	69	49.0	1446	13.9

This Table is arranged to shew the gross births and deaths in the district and the births and deaths properly belonging to it, with the corresponding rates.

The birth-rate and death-rate for 1932 are calculated on a mean population of 95,670 owing to the Borough extension on 1st April, 1932.

From 1915 to 1931 and also in 1939 the death-rates are based on the estimated civil populations supplied by the Registrar-General for that purpose. The population for death-rate calculation in 1939 was 99,290.

TABLE B.
COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.
Cases of Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1940.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.													CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.											Cases Admitted to Borough Hospitals.	Total Deaths: (see Table C)	
	ALL AGES.	AGES (IN YEARS).												Castle.	Delapre.	Kingsley.	Kingsthorpe.	St. Crispin's.	St. Edmund's.	St. George's.	St. James'.	St Michael's.	South.	Spencer.			Weston.
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65-														
Cerebro-spinal Fever	57	2	7	1	2	4	6	6	9	13	3	4	—	1	4	2	5	6	1	7	3	4	19	4	1	—	5
Diphtheria	187	—	3	2	6	14	87	37	16	18	3	1	—	8	18	22	19	10	12	11	31	10	19	20	7	170*	3
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Enterica	11	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	2	3	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	2*	—
Erysipelas	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	7	15	30	9	5	7	3	5	10	2	7	5	8	—	6	7	2*	—
Measles	3400	69	248	307	359	395	1754	156	64	36	11	1	—	176	285	433	435	277	181	302	341	316	89	294	271	9*	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	220	19	10	9	5	8	30	7	13	29	21	49	20	18	18	21	23	24	15	17	20	12	7	24	21	4†	88‡
Puerperal Pyrexia	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	37	11	—	—	1	5	4	5	4	1	—	3	2	28	2	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	219	—	2	7	15	18	121	37	5	9	4	1	—	13	10	25	19	23	13	29	14	20	3	24	26	140*	1
Whooping Cough	60	8	6	7	12	9	16	—	—	1	—	1	—	9	1	9	1	6	1	5	6	4	3	11	4	1*	2
Tuberculosis :— Respiratory	89	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	11	38	22	11	2	8	4	7	5	4	11	8	9	6	8	13	6	49||	57
Other Forms	32	1	1	1	2	6	4	6	1	5	2	3	—	3	3	—	2	3	3	2	5	5	—	3	3	1§	11
Totals	4400	102	278	334	401	454	2023	254	130	196	93	104	31	243	357	527	521	368	240	388	437	387	184	402	346	378	175

*Admitted to Harborough Road Hospital.

†All to St. Edmund's Hospital.

‡Eight of these were from influenzal pneumonia.

||Thirty-seven to Welford Road Hospital and twelve to Creaton Sanatorium.

§To Manfield Orthopædic Hospital.

The above figures take no account of corrections in diagnosis. (See Section VI. of this Report for further information).

No notifications were received of other notifiable diseases not specified in the Table above (e.g., smallpox).

INSTITUTIONS :—(1) Harborough Road Infectious Diseases Hospital (85 beds, allowing 144 sq. ft. per bed) ;

(2) Smallpox Hospital, Mere Way (48 beds, allowing 144 sq. ft. per bed) ;

(3) Welford Road Tuberculosis Hospital (32 beds) ;

(4) St. Edmund's Hospital (Public Assistance Institution) (180 beds) ;

(5) Creaton Sanatorium, Northampton (10 beds reserved for Northampton County Borough) ;

(6) Manfield Orthopædic Hospital, Northampton (20 beds available for surgical tuberculosis cases)

TABLE C.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life during the Year 1940.

CAUSES OF DEATH.				NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES (IN YEARS) OF " RESIDENTS "												Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Institutions in the District.		
				ALL AGES.			0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-		65-	75-
				Total.	M.	F.												
ALL CAUSES	{ Certified	1390	688	702	64	14	17	21	26	44	65	120	229	305	485	871		
	{ Uncertified	56	34	22	5	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	14	18	12	4		
*1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever	5	2	3	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	14		
3.	Scarlet fever	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
4.	Whooping cough	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
5.	Diphtheria	3	1	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6		
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	57	38	19	—	1	1	2	10	15	13	5	7	2	1	14		
*7.	Other forms of tuberculosis	11	5	6	2	2	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	25		
8.	Syphilitic disease	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	5		
*9.	Influenza	16	9	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	3	3	4	4		
10.	Measles	6	1	5	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3		
11.	Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
12.	Acute infectious encephalitis	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1		
13M.	Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (males only)	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	2	4		
13F.	Cancer of uterus	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	4	—	11		
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	45	26	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	13	15	9	19		
15.	Cancer of breast	20	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	7	4	1	5		
16.	Cancer of all other sites	82	44	38	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	11	19	23	23	68		
17.	Diabetes	19	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	7	18		
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	124	53	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	25	37	50	53		
19.	Heart disease	504	228	276	—	—	—	1	4	3	8	30	62	130	266	213		
*20.	Other diseases of the circulatory system	18	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	11	10		
21.	Bronchitis	156	93	63	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	37	36	65	49		
*22.	Pneumonia	80	43	37	20	5	4	2	2	3	4	8	11	13	8	48		
23.	Other respiratory diseases	23	15	8	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	6	7	4	6		
24.	Ulceration of the stomach or duodenum	16	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	6	4	2	27		
25.	Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
26.	Appendicitis	5	3	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	12		
27.	Other digestive diseases	25	13	12	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	5	5	4	5	34		
28.	Nephritis	37	19	18	—	—	—	1	2	5	5	6	4	9	5	29		
29.	Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2		
30.	Other maternal causes	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4		
31.	Premature birth	13	8	5	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20		
32.	Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease	22	12	10	21	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	24		
33.	Suicide	13	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	5	1	1	3		
34.	Road traffic accidents	14	10	4	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	3	4	1	30		
35.	Other violent causes	18	8	10	—	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	5	—	4	34		
*36.	All other causes	81	38	43	3	2	2	3	1	7	8	5	13	9	28	77		
Totals		1446	722	724	69	14	17	21	27	44	67	124	243	323	497	875		
*Sub-entries included in above figures	1 (a) Paratyphoid fevers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
	7 (a) Tuberculous meningitis	8	4	4	2	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20		
	9 (a) Influenzal pneumonia	8	4	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	2	1	—	2		
	20 (a) Arterio-sclerosis	11	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	4		
	22 (a) Broncho-pneumonia	51	28	23	19	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	4	7	6	29		
	36 (a) Rheumatic fever	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1		
	(b) Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3		
	(c) Senility	22	7	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	21	3		

NETT DEATHS REGISTERED.		M.	F.	TOTALS.	DEATH-RATES.	
First Quarter		317	307	624	..	24.1
Second Quarter		120	155	275	..	10.6
Third Quarter		117	104	221	..	8.5
Fourth Quarter		168	158	326	..	12.6
					..	
Totals (52 weeks)		722	724	1446	..	13.9

TABLE D.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1940.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under 1 week.	1 week and under 2 weeks.	2 weeks and under 3 weeks.	3 weeks and under 4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
ALL CAUSES	Certified	16	6	2	5	29	9	9	11	6	64
	Uncertified	4	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	5
1.	Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
4.	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
6.	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
9.	Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Convulsions	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
13.	Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Bronchitis	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3
15.	Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	1	1	2	6	7	4	20
16.	Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
18.	Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Suffocation, overlaying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Injury at Birth	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
23.	Atelectasis	3	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	4
24.	Congenital Malformations	2	1	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	5
25.	Premature Birth	7	3	1	1	12	1	—	—	—	13
26.	Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ..	1	—	—	1	2	1	3	—	—	6
27.	Other Causes	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	1	1	5
Totals		20	6	2	5	33	10	9	11	6	69

		Live Births Registered.*			Nett Deaths Registered.			Infant Death-rates.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate ..	..	710	647	1357	..	37	27	64	..	52·1
Illegitimate ..	..	23	28	51	..	4	1	5	..	173·9
Totals ..	..	733	675	1408	..	41	28	69	..	55·9

*These figures were supplied by the Registrar-General for calculation of infant and maternal mortality only. (See page 10).



